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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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MRS. C. A. SWANN SINCLAIR, *National Chairman,*
National Historical Magazine Committee

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OUR COUNTRY'S SONGS



Star Spangled Banner
Hail Columbia
Stand by the Flag
Columbia rules the sea
Our Union right or wrong

Yankee Doodle
Red, White & Blue
Vive l'America
Unfold the glorious Banner
America

ILLUSTRATED BY J. M. HIGLEY

NEW YORK
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NEW YORK

TEN PATRIOTIC SONGS WERE CURRENT JUST BEFORE CIVIL WAR. THIS ADDED AS MANY MORE WHICH ARE BETTER AND ALL BUT FIVE IN THE EARLIER SEMI-OFFICIAL COLLECTION SHOWN ON THIS TITLE PAGE HAVE BEEN FORGOTTEN

The President General's Message

DEAR MEMBERS:

"I WILL lift up mine eyes unto the Hills from whence cometh my help."

How constantly these lines came to our minds when traveling through the beauty of hills and plains and in these days of uncertainty it does give us comfort to find that the hills still stand firm.

On February 9th in company with the Treasurer General the trip to the West Coast was begun. We were happy to be met in Los Angeles by our Vice President General and several other friends.

Everything seemed quiet and the only evidence of war time activity were the number of sailors ready to take the train for the North.

The California conference was most interesting and stimulating particularly so because of the many fine reports and intense interest in the work which was shown.

Our National Defense chairman met us and stirred us all with her practical patriotism.

We were so pleased to hear the State Regent elect speak for the nursery air raid shelter for the little ones of Britain—and to hear that California would give \$100 toward that project.

In San Francisco there was just time to attend a reciprocity luncheon in the attractive Woman's City Club, a chapter reception in the War Memorial and a supper with some D. A. R. members before leaving for Reno.

There we had the happy experience of visiting a little Indian School and organizing the Sage Brush Junior American Citizens' Club.

The Sage Brush chapter members are active in all relief work and preparations are being made to care for those who are to be sent into this beautiful valley from California, in case of raids or other attack.

We saw no one who looked sad or anxious and everyone was busy with some service for the country.

No one should be disturbed when the big and important tasks do not come to them. We can not all be heroines—but by our help we can make heroines of others.

So let us be thankful for the opportunities which come our way and remember

that there must always be those who wait.

Our members in Oregon welcomed us to Klamath Falls where a splendid conference was in progress and during the hours spent there we heard several wonderfully stirring talks about present world wide conditions.

In Portland we enjoyed a Victory Luncheon and a dinner with the Juniors who are giving much time to Red Cross and also sponsoring and helping with big dances on board the old Battleship Oregon.

The Oregon is now moved to a place nearer the center of the city than when we were in Portland before.

This reminds me of what has been done to make the soldiers comfortable at old Fort Nashborough, the replica of the dear old buildings of other days.

Here the men have been welcomed at a real home made for them during the last few months.

We must never fail to uphold the spirits of the young men, our defenders as well as to keep the home fires burning.

Post cards—stamped—and pencils and paper also those delicious cookies will give a home like atmosphere to any place.

In Pocatello Station Idaho there were two big jars of cookies for men in the service—kept well filled by chapter members in that city.

Washington state has just completed a splendid project—that of registering every child of pre-school age. The children are finger printed and wear a little aluminum tag around his or her neck with the initials D. A. R. and a number on the reverse side.

This enables one to call up the headquarters of Registration and by reporting the number find the child's home almost immediately.

This method of child protection is as valuable in times of panic or disaster, in times of peace as it now is while the country is at war.

It was a great joy to find that in Idaho and Montana the members are very much interested in the Magazine and we found that the general opinion was that it should be given to each member.

This will be something to work for.

Montana and North Dakota were about to choose their pilgrims and it was a very

great pleasure to meet the young women who had been selected last year from the schools.

They are the very finest type of girlhood and alert and ready to take their places in world affairs. They seemed anxious to have a group which would have Red Cross as their objective.

It is our young people and those in other patriotic societies who must be our leaders in these days of apprehension and we are very certain that the D. A. R. will never be found wanting in such leadership.

Danger zones, frequent blackouts, possible blackouts and many discomforts hold no terrors for the D. A. R.

The unusual condition of holding our annual Continental Congress away from the beloved buildings in Washington which represent the life blood of the member-

ship is the first great united sacrifice the Daughters of the American Revolution have made as a patriotic unit.

Please God, next year will find us once again in full strength and numbers in our Capital City carrying on National Defense activities for our Government and receiving inspiration for even further service in company with other members from every part of this great country.

May our Father in Heaven give us courage and strength to do our duty as we see it and keep an ever steadfast course upward and onward until the end.

Faithfully
Arhna R. Buck

◇ ◇ ◇

In the Garden

BY LUCY A. K. ADEE

*Encircling the shining pool
 Mint grows fresh and green and cool
 Guarding by day
 Guarding by night
 A water lily fair and white.*

*Nothing within the garden is stirring,
 Only the whirring, whirring, whirring
 Of the humming bird
 As it rapidly goes
 To larkspur—hollyhock,
 Bergamot—rose.*

*Petunias fragrant, soft and gay,
 Have a game they like to play,
 Pretending not to be flowers at all,
 But a rainbow lost near the garden wall.*

*Bees come early,
 Bees come late,
 To Veronica Steeples
 Blue and straight,
 On misty days,—
 Days that are sunny—
 Gathering sweets
 For golden honey.*

Fighting Songs of Our Ancestors

BY GLENN DILLARD GUNN

OUR ancestors went to war with song. Every crisis in our early history inspired such patriots as Francis Scott Key and Thomas Paine to write verse which the nation, often by accident, sang to some current popular air that happened to fit the text.

Most frequently these were English tunes. Before and during the Revolution, natives of this country still regarded themselves as Englishmen who differed politically with Englishmen at home. Their language, their laws and customs, and their songs were English.

The latter have been preserved in the mountains of Kentucky, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Tennessee, and they are in large part pure Elizabethan. Those interested in the spiritual and emotional habit of the English colonists can inform themselves fully by studying the fine collection of folk songs gathered in these regions and preserved at the Library of Congress.

Many of them possess great beauty and power, so that it is matter for regret that none has found its way into the limited group of melodies to which patriotic significance has become attached through the years. The texts of Key's "The Star-Spangled Banner," Paine's "Adams and Liberty," Joseph Hopkinson's "Hail Columbia," and the Reverend Samuel F. Smith's "America" were written in the urban sections of the eastern seaboard.

Paine lived in Boston, Key wrote his famous lines in Baltimore, and the Reverend Smith chose the tune for his patriotic hymn from a German song book, though the melody was believed to be English until an enterprising musicologist traced it to Thirteenth Century plain song of the Roman Church.

The best of our national airs dating from Colonial days and the period of the Revolution is "Yankee Doodle." It also is the oldest; and it has the further advantage that it is indigenous. No one knows the composer, nor the authors of the many texts that have been written to it. The first printed record is a broadside

published about 1750 now in possession of the Library of Congress.

It is known to have originated during the French and Indian wars. It owes its vitality to its brisk tempo, its typically Anglo-Saxon rhythm, with the solid and satisfying repetition of the tonic at the close of the first, second, and final strophe, and to its suitability for performance by fife and drum corps. Of all our national airs only "Dixie" is better music, and it, too, is natively and typically American.

"Yankee Doodle" remained the song of fighting Americans until long after the Civil War. Some of the texts composed for this tune by anonymous poets of the people have dignity. They state the American creed of personal liberty under law with rugged power. One may regret that they no longer are current.

The tune itself shows how far the backwoods of New England were removed from the entirely English culture of the cities. An inquiring Scot visiting the colonies gathered plantation songs in the South and backwoods songs in the North and sent or brought them all to an enterprising Glasgow publisher named James Aird. He issued them in a collection of "Scotch, English, Irish and Foreign Airs" which was published in 1782. In this collection "Yankee Doodle" made its European debut.

It was Francis Scott Key's misfortune—it still is ours—that no equally good native tune was popular in Baltimore in 1814. The people of Maryland and Pennsylvania were eager amateurs in the art of music. They avidly collected the songs popular in the coffee houses of London and sang them in the taverns, often to the accompaniment of the flute, or, when available, the harpsichord.

There is good historical evidence to believe that the tune "Anachreon in Heaven" caught the fancy of an amateur flutist named Ferdinand Durang, of York, Pennsylvania, serving with the Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia in the historic defense of Baltimore, and that it was he who first

set the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner" to this vocally awkward melody.

The flute can play the tune easily, which is good contributory evidence of Durang's claim that he and his fellow militiamen were the first to sing it; for he tells how he found it in an English collection of melodies for the flute, played it for his comrades, who liked it and joined him in singing it. If so, many generations of Americans will not call his name blessed. It is unnecessary to elaborate on the manifold vocal disadvantages of this tune attached thus by accident to Key's great verse.

Most Americans of today simply refuse to sing it. Of hundreds of performances by concert and opera audiences heard by the writer during this and the last German War only one was really good. That took place in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, the occasion being the premiere of Deems Taylor's opera, "Ramuntcho." The fact that a dozen native stars of the Metropolitan Opera were in the audience may have been related to this startling excellence. Or it may have been due to the fact that Mr. Taylor had provided a setting which considerably transposed the melody down a minor third.

Little need be said today about "Hail Columbia." Americans seem to have forgotten it. It was popular at the time of Washington's inauguration. The tune was borrowed from "The President's March," composed for the occasion by Philip Phile, of Philadelphia. Phile was a German

musician who had Anglicized his name. Originally it was Pfeil. He stood high in the regard of fashionable Philadelphia, taught various instruments, wrote and played concertos for violin and flute. When he died his widow supported herself as a laundress.

The tune of "The President's March" isn't very good, but neither is it very German. On the contrary Phile probably elaborated a native melody in conventional fashion.

Generally speaking the popular music of the era was English or native, and the serious music Austrian, French, or North German. Serious English composers passed into disrepute under Cromwell, and Charles II did not revive them. Since the English people had cut off his father's head he would have nothing to do with them, their language, or their arts. He spoke French and imported French musicians. The Georges spoke German and imported German musicians. Our aristocrats followed the fashion of the English Court even while fighting England. That unhappy practice has continued to this day.

Speaking of this day it differs unhappily in its musical definitions of the nation's fighting spirit from the day of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson, or even from the day of Lincoln and Wilson.

Then our people went to war with their own songs on their lips.

Now they buy Sammy Kaye's victrola record of "Remember Pearl Harbor."



The Frolic of the Leaves

BY IOLA B. QUANDT

*Did you ever look through the top of a tree,
And beyond to the bluest sky one ever could see?
The green, green leaves, and the blue, blue sky;
Have you felt their happiness as much as I?
Each leaf gently waves in peaceful repose,
Such quiet contentment each of them shows!
Then along comes a breeze, a mischievous sprite,
The leaves all frolic in ecstatic delight.
They quiver and shiver, and twinkle and dance.
Have you thrilled to the rapturous sight, perchance?*

Paul Revere—Engraver, Patriot, Dentist

BY FRANK H. GROWS

BORN in Boston, December 21, 1734, Paul Revere is best known for his famous ride, immortalized in Longfellow's poem. It is not so well known that he was a man of varied interests, including: soldier, goldsmith and silversmith, engraver, messenger of the Revolution, patriot, and dentist.

After leaving school in the old North End, he entered his father's shop to learn the art of the goldsmith and silversmith. It was not long before he became adept at drawing and designing patterns in the metals.

His first adventure as a soldier was in an expedition against Crown Point, holding a commission as second lieutenant of artillery. This expedition was abandoned, however, when the fall of two other forts rendered the position at Fort William Henry, Lake George, untenable.

Interest in Public Affairs

After that excursion, Paul Revere took a keener interest in public affairs. But his pugnacious nature was the cause of his appearance in court in at least one instance, the record of which runs as follows:

"1761. May 11. Thos Fosdick complt agt Paul Revere for assaulding & beating ye complaint as by ye wart on file. Deft pleads not guilty, after a full hearing it appears he is guilty. Jud that he pay a fine of 6/8, to ye king & pay costs tax'd at 12/9 & be bound to keep ye peace & be of good behavr until ye next genl Sessions &c himself in £10, with two sureties in £5. each, standing convictd till performd."

Although his regular trade was that of a goldsmith and silversmith, Revere was not averse to augmenting his income by other means. One of these sidelines was dentistry. He apparently believed that it pays to advertise, for the following advertisement appeared in the Boston Gazette and Country Journal of September 19, 1768.

"WHEREAS, many Persons are so unfortunate as to lose their Fore-Teeth by Accident, and otherways, to their great

Detriment, not only in Looks, but speaking both in Public and Private:— This is to inform all such, that they may have them replaced with artificial Ones, that looks as well as the Natural & answers the End of Speaking to all Intents, by PAUL REVERE, Goldsmith near the head of Dr. Clark's Wharf, Boston.

"** All Persons who have had false Teeth fixt by Mr. John Baker, Surgeon-Dentist, and they have got loose (as they will in Time) may have them fastened by the above who learnt the Method of fixing them from Mr. Baker."

Self-Confident in Dentistry

Another advertisement, two years later, seems to indicate an increased proficiency in the dental profession.

"ARTIFICIAL TEETH

"PAUL REVERE

"Takes this Method of returning his most Sincere Thanks to the Gentlemen and Ladies who have Employed him in the care of their Teeth he would now inform them and all others, who are so unfortunate as to lose their Teeth by accident or otherwise, that he still continues the Business of a Dentist, and flatters himself that from the Experience he had had these Two years (in which time he has fixt some Hundreds of Teeth) that he can fix them as well as any Surgeon-Dentist who ever came from London, he fixes them in such a Manner that they are not only an Ornament, but of real Use in Speaking and Eating: He cleanses the Teeth and will wait on any Gentleman or Lady at their Lodgings, he may be spoke with at his shop opposite Dr. Clarke's at the North End where the Gold and Silversmith's Business is carried on in all its Branches."

The use of dentistry as a means of identification is quite common now, but it was used by Paul Revere back in 1776 after the British had evacuated Boston.

General Joseph Warren's body was removed from its unmarked grave on Bunker Hill in order that there might be a proper



NORTH SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS., SHOWING THE HOME OF PAUL REVERE. ON APRIL 19TH OF EACH YEAR, TWO MEN DRESSED IN COLONIAL COSTUME START FROM THIS SQUARE ON HORSEBACK AND FOLLOW THE SAME ROUTE TAKEN BY THE REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS

burial. General Warren's brothers and his physician were backed up in their identification of the body by Revere. It seems that he had supplied the general with an artificial tooth, and identification was made by means of a wire he had used to fasten the tooth in place.

The affairs of Boston were handled by a select few, public officials being chosen by the inner circle before they were "chosen in the town," which makes the politicians of that day appear much like those of the present. Even the Revolution was germinated in a grog-shop amid an atmosphere

of "flip" and tobacco smoke. In all of these gatherings in garrets and taverns, Paul Revere was very active.

Served As Messenger

As a messenger, Paul Revere made trips to New York, Philadelphia and other colonies, bearing news and messages to the patriots of those localities. The last trip he made before his famous ride was to Portsmouth.

The colonists were forbidden by the British to import gunpowder and other



A SECTION OF SALEM STREET, IN BOSTON'S NORTH END, WITH THE STEEPLE OF THE NORTH CHURCH IN THE BACKGROUND. THE SIGNAL LANTERNS, WARNING OF THE DEPARTURE OF THE BRITISH TROOPS FOR LEXINGTON AND CONCORD, WERE HUNG IN THIS BELFRY

material. The British planned reinforcements for the Fort of William and Mary at Portsmouth, which it was feared would be attacked by the colonists to obtain the powder stored there.

It was to warn the patriots in Portsmouth of the intended reinforcements that Revere made the trip. As a result of this ride, the fort was raided, the garrison surprised and

one hundred casks of powder were carried away by the colonists.

It is said that, after collecting all the powder north of the Delaware, only sixty-three barrels were available on the eve of Bunker Hill. A supply arrived in time to prevent the complete annihilation of the patriots. This powder seems to have been the same that was taken from the raided

fort at Portsmouth and hidden under Parson Adam's pulpit in Durham.

Revere's ride to Portsmouth had, therefore, more than a little bearing on the subsequent events at Bunker Hill.

Many conflicting accounts have been given of the famous ride to Lexington on the night of April 18, 1775. Who could give a truer account than Revere himself. He writes:

"On Tuesday evening, the 18th, it was observed that a number of soldiers were marching toward the bottom of the Common. About ten o'clock Dr. Warren sent in great haste for me, and begged that I would immediately set off for Lexington, where Messrs. Hancock and Adams were, and acquaint them of the movement, and that it was thought they were the objects. When I got to Dr. Warren's house, I found he had sent an express by land to Lexington—a Mr. William Dawes. . . .

"I returned at night through Charlestown; there I agreed with a Colonel Conant and some other gentlemen, that if the British went out by water, we would show two lanthorns in the North Church steeple and if by land, one as a signal. . . .

"I left Dr. Warren, called upon a friend, and desired him to make the signals. I then went home, took my boots and surtout, went to the north part of the town, where I kept a boat; two friends rowed me across Charles River a little eastward where the Somerset man-of-war lay. It was then young flood, the ship was winding, and the moon rising. They landed me on the Charlestown side. When I got into town, I met Colonel Conant and several others; they said they had seen our signals. I told them what was acting, and went to get me a horse. I got a horse of Deacon Larkin.

"While the horse was preparing, Richard Devens, Esq., who was one of the Committee of Safety, came to me and told me that he came down the road from Lexington, after sundown, that evening; that he met ten British officers, all well mounted and armed, going up the road. I set off upon a very good horse; it was then about 11 o'clock and very pleasant."

In passing through Charlestown, Revere barely escaped two British officers and went on through Medford to Menotomy.

"In Medford, I awaked the captain of the minute men; and after that, I alarmed almost every house, till I got to Lexington."

Continuing on toward Concord, Revere encountered a group of British officers. With him was a young man named Prescott. To quote Revere: "we attempted to git thro them, but they kept before us, and swore if we did not turn into that pasture, they would blow our brains out (they placed themselves opposite to a pair of Barrs, and had taken the Barrs down) they forced us in, when we had got in, Mr. Prescott said put on, He took to the left, I to the right towards a wood, at the bottom of the pasture intending, when I gained that, to jump my Horse & run afoot; just as I reached it, out started six officers, seized my bridle, put their Pistols to my Breast, ordered me to dismount, which I did."

Revere was taken part of the way back to Lexington, released, and then he joined a friend. He says:

"We went into the Tavern to git a Trunk of papers belonging to Col. Hancock, before we left the House, I saw the Ministeral Troops from a Chamber window, we made haste & had to pass thro' our Militia, who were on a green behind the meeting house, to the number as I supposed, about 50 or 60. I went thro them; as I passed I heard the commanding officer speake to his men to this purpose, 'Lett the troops pass by, & don't molest them, without They begin first' . . . the Ministeral Troops appeared in sight behinde the Meeting House; they made a short halt, when one gun was fired, I heard the report, turned my head, and saw the smoake in front of the Troops, they imeditly gave a great shout, ran a few paces, and then the whole fired. I could just distinguish Iregular firing, which I supposed was the advance guard, and then platoons. at this time I could not see our Militia for they were covered from me, by a house at the bottom of the street."

Such, according to Paul Revere, was the battle of Lexington. About eight hundred British regulars exchanged a few shots with fifty patriots and then marched on into the more bloody battle and disastrous retreat.

April Activities of the President General

- April 1-2. New Hampshire State Conference. Exeter, New Hampshire.
- April 8. Fiftieth Anniversary Luncheon. Donegal Chapter. Lancaster, Penna.
- April 11. Reception. Battle Pass Chapter, Brooklyn, New York.
- April 13. Daughters of the Union. Hotel Pennsylvania. New York.
Mrs. Louise Watkins. President General.
- April 14. Colonial Tea. Mary Washington Chapter. Washington, D. C.
- April 15. Dinner. Daughters of Founders and Patriots. Hotel Washington. Washington, D. C.
- April 17. Meeting National Executive Committee, Washington, D. C.
- April 19. Prayer Service, 3 p.m. Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Commemoration anniversary Battle of Lexington.
- April 30. Meeting National Executive Committee, President General's Suite. Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.



COMMITTEE chairmen have been announced for the Eleventh Annual Narcissus Show of the Garden Club of Virginia, to be held April 10 and 11 in historic Gadsby's Tavern, Alexandria.

The Chairman of the show is Mrs. James Sherier, of the Garden Club of Alexandria, with Mrs. Charles F. Holden of the Alexandria club and Mrs. C. C. Wall, president of that club, as co-chairmen.

Mrs. James Andrews of the Norfolk Garden Club is State chairman of flower shows and judges. Mrs. Andrews recently attended a meeting of committee chairmen held in Alexandria at the home of Mrs. Gardner L. Boothe, who is chairman of awards and judges.

Mrs. Malcolm Matheson of Wellington, member of the Alexandria Club, is chairman of arrangements; Mrs. Louis Scott is chairman of program, and Mrs. Jennette Rustin of the Albemarle Club at Charlottesville is chairman of the narcissus test committee. Mrs. William C. Seipp of the Fauquier-Loudoun Garden Club is chairman of club exhibits, assisted by Mrs. Laird L. Conrad of the Spotswood Club of Harrisonburg, who is also in charge of the competition for the arrangement of narcissi which

is open only to member clubs of the Garden Club of Virginia.

Mrs. W. W. Gibbs of the Augusta Garden Club at Staunton is chairman of classification; Mrs. T. B. Cochran of the Alexandria Club is treasurer of the show, and Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., of the same club is chairman of publicity.

The Narcissus Test Committee is anxious to stress the work of the American hybridizer, both amateur and professional. To this end we want to call their attention to the Open Class, class 20, on the program of the Eleventh Annual Narcissus Show of the Garden Club of Virginia. The work American raisers are doing has been too little emphasized and we hope that this class will grow in interest and importance, as it affords the only means the public has of seeing what is being done in this country. The class is for named varieties or seedlings raised in the United States and exhibited by the hybridizer. Any number of entries is permitted the exhibitor in this class. The cup for Class XX is being given by a member of the Narcissus Test Committee and is presented in the name of the Committee.

The Fifty-first Continental Congress

OWING to the present war emergency it has been decided by the National Board of Management to hold the Fifty-first Continental Congress in Chicago, Illinois, May 4 through 7, 1942, with the usual preliminary meetings on May 1 and 2. The beautiful Stevens Hotel has been chosen as our headquarters and all meetings will be held there. Reservations for rooms should be made direct with the hotel. The following schedule of prices is in effect:

1300 rooms, ranging from \$3.25 single, and \$4.75 and up double; \$6 and up with twin beds; every room with private bath.

FORECAST

SUNDAY, MAY 3—Memorial Service in the afternoon.

MONDAY, MAY 4—National Defense Rally, 2 p.m., Boulevard Room. Opening session of 51st Congress, 8:30 p.m. at Medinah Temple through courtesy of Illinois D. A. R.

TUESDAY, MAY 5—Three sessions. Nominations at evening session. Entertainment for Pages.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6—Two sessions; voting. Afternoon reserved for State affairs. State Regents Reports and report of Tellers at evening session.

THURSDAY, MAY 7—Two sessions. Installation at afternoon session. Victory Dinner in the evening.

FRANCES WASHINGTON KERR,
Chairman, Program Committee.



Virginia Road

BY MARION H. ADDINGTON

*The road curves, casual and vagabond
By deep green meadows; beside a pond;
And ahead, beyond and beyond and beyond
Lie the far blue hills of Virginia.*

*Here is a pear tree gnarled and blown
Where white bloom quivered in springs long gone
With a mocking-bird's song while moonlight shone
On the silvered hills of Virginia.*

*Weathered with sun and wind and snow
This abandoned house, once, long ago
Stood prideful, neat, a stone's long throw
From the sweet green hills of Virginia.*

*The air is pungent with green mint's smell
Near the grass-grown stoop and the creaking well;
For a dark storm brewed, and a swift cloud fell
On the shadowed hills of Virginia.*

*Where once a fearful battle was fought
Now slopes an old grave in a quiet spot,
And a soft mist rises, and seems to blot
The fair blue hills of Virginia.*



STEVENS HOTEL—FIFTY-FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS HEADQUARTERS



BALLROOM WHERE CONGRESS SESSIONS ARE TO BE HELD

Preliminary Meetings

The Fifty-first Continental Congress

STEVENS HOTEL—Chicago, Illinois

<i>Executive Committee Meeting—President General's Suite</i>	April 30, 2:00 P.M.
<i>Informal State Regents' Meeting—South Ball Room</i>	May 1, 2:00 P.M.
<i>President General to meet with Pilgrims—South Ball Room</i>	May 1, 8:30 P.M.
<i>National Board of Management Meeting—South Ball Room</i>	May 2, 9:30 A.M.
<i>National Board of Management Luncheon—West Ball Room</i>	May 2, 12:45 P.M.
<i>National Board Meeting—continued, South Ball Room</i>	2:00 P.M.

(Board Meeting to be held on May 8th, after adjournment of Congress, at 9:30 A.M.—South Ball Room.)

ROUND TABLES BY NATIONAL OFFICERS

<i>Curator General—Mrs. C. Edward Murray, West Ball Room</i>	Monday, May 4, 9:30 A.M.
<i>Historian General—Mrs. Frederick Alfred Wallis, Room 430-a</i>	Monday, May 4, 11:00 A.M.
<i>Librarian General—Mrs. Ralph L. Crockett, Room 657</i>	Wednesday, May 6, 8:30 A.M.
<i>Organizing Secretary General—Miss Marion D. Mullins, Room 612a</i>	Wednesday, May 6, 3:30 P.M.
<i>Registrar General—Mrs. Edward Webb Cooch, Private Dining Room 1</i>	Monday, May 4, 11:00 A.M.
<i>Treasurer General—Mrs. Samuel James Campbell, Room 656</i>	Wednesday, May 6, 8:30 A.M.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

<i>American Indians—Mrs. Loren E. Rex, Dedication of Indian Room—Room 440-A</i>	Monday, May 4, 10:30 A.M.
<i>Americanism—Mrs. Horace Jackson Cary, Private Dining Room 1</i>	Monday, May 4, 1:00 P.M.
(A speaker will talk on the Alien in the United States. A Round Table discussion will follow)	
<i>Approved Schools—Miss Harriet Simons, Private Dining Room 2</i>	Monday, May 4, 10:30 A.M.
<i>Conservation—Miss Emeline A. Street, Private Dining Room 1</i>	Tuesday, May 5, 7:45 A.M.
<i>Correct Use of the Flag—Miss Elizabeth M. Barnes, Room 605a</i>	Wednesday, May 6, 3:30 P.M.
(Officers, Regents and Members are invited to meet with Chairmen to discuss general subjects on the Correct Use of the Flag. It is expected that a Moving Picture Film will be shown at this time.)	
<i>D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage—Mrs. John T. Gardner</i>	Details of meeting later
<i>D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship—Miss Helen M. McMackin, Private Dining Room 2</i>	Monday, May 4, 4:00 P.M.
(Members of Advisory Committee, National Vice Chairmen, State Chairmen, and all former National Chairmen please attend.)	
<i>D. A. R. Museum—Mrs. C. Edward Murray, West Ball Room</i>	Monday, May 4, 9:30 A.M.
<i>D. A. R. Student Loan Fund—Mrs. Eugene Norfleet Davis, Private Dining Room 2</i>	Tuesday, May 5, 8:00 A.M.
<i>Ellis Island-Angel Island—Mrs. Maurice D. Farrar</i>	Details of meeting later
<i>Filing and Lending—Mrs. Flora Knapp Dickinson, Private Dining Room I</i>	Monday, May 4, 8:30 A.M.
(It is hoped that Chapter Regents, Program Chairmen and Chapter Chairmen of this Committee will attend.)	
<i>Girl Home Makers—Mrs. William Wesley Brothers, North Assembly Room</i>	Monday, May 4, 9:30 A.M.
<i>Good Citizenship Pilgrims Clubs—Mrs. Arthur J. Rahn, North Assembly Room</i>	Monday, May 4, 1:00 P.M.
<i>Historical Research—Mrs. Frederick Alfred Wallis, Room 430-a</i>	Monday, May 4, 11:00 A.M.
<i>Junior American Citizens—Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger, Room 656a</i>	Wednesday, May 6, 3:00 P.M.

Junior Membership—Mrs. Frank L. Harris, Breakfast and Assembly, North

Ball Room	Monday, May 4, 8:30 A.M.
Dinner, Private Dining Room 1	Sunday, May 3, 7:30 P.M.
<i>Motion Picture</i> —Miss Ethel Martin, Room 657a	Wednesday, May 6, 4:00 P.M.
<i>National Defense Symposium</i> —Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, Boulevard Room	Monday, May 4, 2:00 P.M.
Meeting—West Ball Room	Tuesday, May 5, 8:30 A.M.
Exhibit, Second Floor Elevator Lobby	May 3-7
<i>National Historical Magazine</i> —Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair	Monday, May 4, 11:00 A.M.
South Ball Room	
<i>Press Relations</i> —Mrs. Joseph E. Pryor, North Assembly Room	Tuesday, May 5, 8:30 A.M.
<i>Radio</i> —Mrs. Myrtle M. Lewis, Room 656	Wednesday, May 6, 3:15 P.M.
<i>Real Daughters</i> —Mrs. J. Harris Baughman, Room 657	Wednesday, May 6, 2:00 P.M.
<i>Resolutions</i> —Mrs. Julian G. Goodhue, Room 605a	Friday, May 1, 3:00 P.M.; Saturday, May 2, 10:00 A.M.; Monday, May 4, 10:00 A.M.; Tuesday, May 5, 8:00 A.M.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

<i>President General's Meeting for National Chairmen</i> —West Ball Room	Monday, May 4, 11:30 A.M.
<i>Credentials Committee</i> —Eighth Street Check Room	Friday, May 1, 12 noon
<i>Informal State Regents Meeting</i> —South Ball Room	Friday, May 1, 2:00 P.M.
<i>National Chairmen, Association</i> —Mrs. Henry B. Joy, President, Breakfast, Private Dining Room 2	Sunday, May 3, 9:00 A.M.
<i>National Officers' Club</i> —Upper Tower Ball Room	Friday, May 1, 10:00 A.M.
Friday, May 1, 1:00 P.M., Luncheon, Lower Tower Ball Room	
Saturday, May 2, 7:00 P.M., Dinner, (Upper) Tower Ball Room	
<i>Informal Talks on Parliamentary Procedure</i> —Mrs. John Trigg Moss, Room 605	Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 5 to 7, 8:00 A.M.
(These talks are open to all, and last about one and one-half hours.)	

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

<i>House Committee</i> —Grand Ball Room (Register 10:00 A.M.)	Monday, May 4, 10:30 A.M.
Headquarters—Room 613.	
<i>Page Registration</i> —Room 601	Monday, May 4, 11:30 A.M.
Assembly—Eighth Street Check Room; Chr. Hdqts.—Priv. Din. Room 8.	
<i>Pages Meeting</i> —Grand Ball Room, Rehearsal, 1.00 P.M.	Monday, May 4, 12:30 A.M.
<i>Platform Committee</i> —Grand Ball Room	Monday, May 4, 12:00 noon
<i>Reception Committee</i> , Lounge	Monday, May 4, 9:00 A.M.
<i>Reception Room Committee</i> —Lounge	Monday, May 4, 10:00 A.M.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, General Chairman of Arrangements for the Fifty-first Continental Congress, assisted by Mrs. J. De Forest Richards, of Chicago, Local Advisor, will be at their desks in the hotel, beginning Thursday, April 30.



French Refugees in Colonial America

BY CORA JOHNSON RAMEY

Member Chancellor Wythe Chapter, Ashland, Virginia

(Prize Winning Story, April D. A. R. Literary Contest)

DURING the last few years, as in the Seventeenth Century, America has witnessed the arrival upon her friendly shores of countless refugees from Europe.

All the world knows the history of the persecutions of the Huguenots by the Kings of France. For years France was a furnace of unrest. The massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day was but the most brutal of many brutal treatments of the Huguenots. Many whole families perished, and after many years of religious wars the French Protestants fled to other lands.

France has contributed much to America. She gave Lafayette and thirteen regiments of soldiers. She armed, manned and equipped sixty-two vessels and sent them to aid the American Colonies in their fight for freedom. One of France's greatest contributions, the emigration to America of the Huguenots, was not made deliberately but unintentionally.

A survey of those forces which gave impetus to American colonization reveals that religious persecutions played a large part. The best elements in early America were earnest religious folk seeking freedom of religion. Among these, the Huguenots held an important place. It is indeed worth noting that many great men of Huguenot lineage have led movements for political freedom, social betterment and educational opportunity.

In the field of politics and statecraft, the first name that naturally comes to mind is that of our first President, George Washington. Washington's earliest American ancestor was a French Huguenot, named Nicholas Martiau, who came to the Virginia Colony in the "Francis Bonaventure" which arrived at Jamestown in 1620. Today, if you journey to Yorktown, you will find the following inscription on a plaque: "Site of the Home of Nicolas Martiau the Adventurous Huguenot who was born in France in 1591 came to Virginia 1620 and died at Yorktown 1657. He was a Captain in the Indian uprising, a member of the House of Burgesses, Justice of the County

of York, in 1635, a leader in the thrusting out of Governor Harvey which was the first opposition to the British Colonial policy. The original Patentee for Yorktown, and through the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth to Col. George Reade he became the earliest Ancestor of both General George Washington and Governor Thomas Nelson."

John Jay was one of the most eminent of Huguenot descendants. He was a member of the committee that drew up the Declaration of Independence, and was a signer of the treaty of peace which brought the Revolutionary War to a close. As a crowning achievement, he was appointed the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

It would be difficult to mention a more versatile and brilliant genius than Alexander Hamilton, whose mother was a descendant of a Huguenot refugee named Faucette. Hamilton, a gifted writer, soldier, statesman and financier, was elected to the Constitutional Congress in 1782. President Washington made him the first Secretary of the Treasury. He took office when the Government was penniless and in debt. Public credit had to be created; Mr. Hamilton did it.

Mathew Vassar, the founder of Vassar College, was a direct descendant of a French refugee. In the field of education, three other names should be mentioned here. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet organized the Hartford Institution for Deaf Mutes, the first of its kind in America; John Sevier, the first Governor of Tennessee, founded Washington College; and Stephen Girard founded the college bearing his name.

In early American literature there were four men of Huguenot extraction who were outstanding: Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, John Greenleaf Whittier, Philip Freneau, and Henry Thoreau.

Paul Revere, Henry and John Laurens and General Francis Marion, of Revolutionary War fame, were descendants of French refugees.

The first shipload to reach New York in 1623 was entirely of French Huguenots who, fleeing from France under Dutch protection, came to New Amsterdam under the leadership of Peter Minuit, a French Walloon. By 1656 the Huguenots were so numerous in New York Colony that public documents had to be published in French as well as English.

A group from Rochelle, France, settled New Rochelle, New York, in 1689, and used the French language until the American Revolution. It was from the district surrounding La Rochelle that the greater part of the Huguenots came to America.

It is interesting to note that the Statue of Liberty enlightening the world given to us by France, on Bedloe's Island, is named for the Huguenot, Isaac Bethlo of Calais. Most of the Knickerbocker families are both Dutch and Huguenot, including the Roosevelts.

The first official mention of the Huguenots in the American colonies was an act of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1662, referring to an application made by "John Fouton, a French doctor, in behalf of himself and other Protestants, expelled from their habitations on account of their religion." Some years later a grant of 11,000 acres of land in Massachusetts Colony was made to a group of French Protestants.

The Huguenots early came to the Carolinas. In 1679, Charles II, of England, sent two shiploads of the refugees to cultivate the land, and Parliament voted fifteen thousand pounds (\$75,000) for their use. Today, in Charleston, is left the one original French Huguenot Church, with service and theology and custom unchanged from those colonial days.

In 1690 William III, of England, sent the largest colony of Huguenots that ever

came to the New World to Virginia. In 1699 the King made a grant of 10,000 acres of land to these colonists who had settled above the falls of the James River at a place called Manakin Towne.

Politically, the refugees depended on the English Colonial government which was installed at Williamsburg. Acts were passed for the naturalization of French Protestants. They were exempted from payment of tax and levies for seven years. It was further enacted by the Assembly that the French refugees inhabiting at Manakin Towne and the parts adjacent should have a distinct parish by themselves.

In giving land to the Huguenots in Virginia, establishing for them their own parish and giving them an opportunity of developing their own life, the British government began a definite policy which it continued down to the Revolution.

The French refugees entered into and became a part of their adopted country. They as speedily as possible conformed to political usages of the colony and adopted the English language. They endured untold hardships in those first few years, but the temperate land of Virginia was not much different from France, and the settlers at Manakin Towne felt less than many other Huguenots the distress of exile.

That the French refugees succeeded in establishing themselves under such pioneering conditions, opposed to Indians who surrounded them on all sides, and to a large extent unoccupied country, is a tribute to their excellent courage. They contributed in large measure to the upbuilding of their adopted country.

Modern Americans stand in the need of the spirit of the colonial pioneers, in the midst of gathering clouds. All of us need their hopefulness, their cheerfulness, their spirit of adventure and courage.



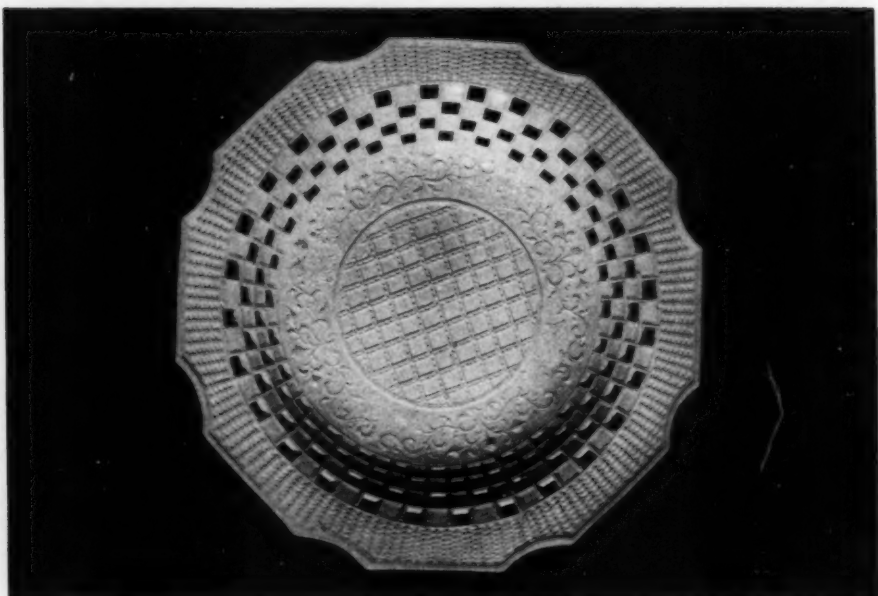
Our Prayer

BY WM. JONES

*Dear God, although the sky grows dark
Because of clouds the war may bring,
And trouble comes to this great land,
Let us remember this one thing;
So long as our eyes ever seek
The warmth of Freedom's precious light,
And we have Faith, through years to come,
There never will be total night.*

Treasures of Our Museum

BY HELEN S. JOHNSON



IN the Potteries and China exhibit current in the D. A. R. Museum in Washington one may see the development of the ceramic art in its three forms: earthenware, stoneware and porcelain.

Stoneware is unlike earthenware in not being porous, and unlike porcelain in not being translucent, yet it is more like the latter than the former, being of a hard vitreous body fired at a very high temperature. At the point of greatest heat, salt is often thrown into the kiln. It vaporizes and forms in minute drops a thin, transparent glaze.

Most of the common beer steins we know in grey and blue are of stoneware as are also our grandmother's pickle jars. Drain pipes are this type of pottery.

The illustration shows one of the Museum's pieces of salt glazed stoneware and indicates the most elaborate form this ware reached between 1760 and 1780 before it

was replaced by creamware, a highly refined earthenware. This example was presented by Mrs. Samuel S. Hill, Berks County Chapter, Pa.

At the beginning of the 18th century ever-pursuing a way to produce porcelain like the much-admired white, translucent wares from the Orient, the Staffordshire potters and a few others produced a fine, white salt glaze superior to any of the dark jugs and mugs which had been made in the Low Countries for two centuries previously.

Not only did they produce a white ware which would ring when struck and was sometimes very thin but they also decorated it with intricate embossed designs, basket work and perforated borders. Because flint had been added to the body, the ornamentation was fine and sharp.

The special exhibit of ceramics will continue to May 26th. Each Wednesday at 11 a. m. walk-talks are offered.

Between Your Book Ends

MARYLAND MAIN AND THE EASTERN SHORE, by Hulbert Footner, illustrated by Louis Ruyl, 331 pages. D. Appleton Company, Inc., New York. \$5.00.

The treasured traditions of Maryland that pervade the old homes and institutions and the streets of Baltimore and of other historic towns always make a book on that state interesting.

But in this book by an author who acknowledges that he is a "convert to Maryland", or his publishers acknowledge it for him, some of Free State's proudest families will feel some chagrin, secret or expressed, because they are not mentioned at all.

This author presents to us a Maryland fraught with the spirit and the appreciation that makes Maryland and Marylanders unique with its antiques and modernism and its cherished local color.

The deep sympathy with which Louis Ruyl has drawn the twenty-eight full page drawings of streets, buildings, and scenes of Maryland, form an important part of this publication. This should delight the hearts of true Marylanders, even if they had to stand alone on their own merit, without the really excellent text of Mr. Footner.

So far as he goes, Mr. Footner has given us a most readable and individually different kind of book on Maryland, so entertaining that we can only wish that he will write further at some future time.

He has dug up some very interesting stories in his journeys about the state. Some are new, and some always acceptable to those who love Maryland, because they have a familiar ring, told in sympathetic fashion.

Those who have transversed the various sections of Baltimore will delight in his word pictures of Old Baltimore, the atmosphere that pervades Mount Vernon Place, East Baltimore and South Baltimore and West Baltimore with many stories about the Sage of West Baltimore, Henry L. Mencken, and of course Baltimore's waterfront and the sections where proud old Baltimoreans dwell. Old Ellicott City, full of stories of the brothers Ellicott, three Quakers, John, Joseph and Andrew, who came there in

1774, saw the power to be utilized in the beautiful brawling Patapsco River for "mills to feed the world rather than supply it with tobacco", and established the port of Elkridge, now no longer a port but a quiet village.

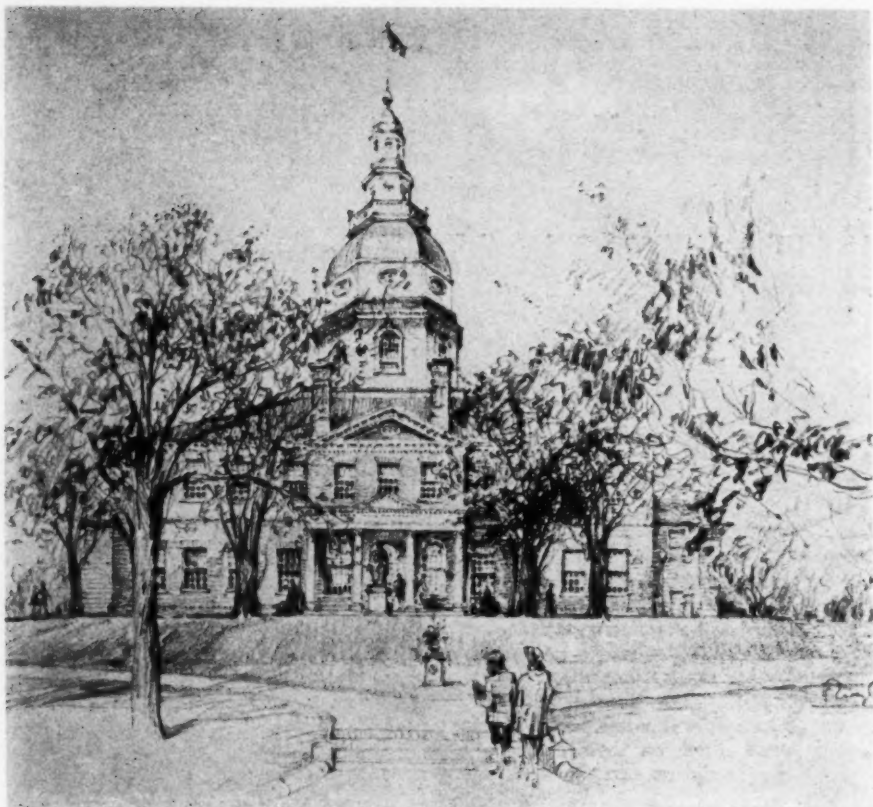
It was in Howard County, too, that the third Charles Carroll, better known as the "Signer", established his real home, Doughoregan Manor, beautiful today as in those days of the first years of the state. It shares with Wye House on the Eastern Shore, the author of this book points out, and Hampton, near Towson, the distinction of having been continuously occupied by descendants of the man who built it. "Family tradition," the author writes, "preserves such houses; there is no itch to modernize the house where you were born."

Barbara Frietchie's house in quaint old Frederick, Maryland, is attraction for many tourists, as Mr. Footner declares "The Frietchie myth, after having been exploded a dozen times, is still intact. It will never die." He pays tribute to "Whittier's jingles" but asserts that they "will not hold water."

Montgomery County, adjacent to the District of Columbia, is graphically described as a county consisting of two elements, suburban Washington and a simple farming community. Here are to be found the Great Falls of the Potomac; Cabin John Bridge, a "superbly single arch of stone masonry, two hundred and twenty feet in length carrying the Washington Aqueduct over Cabin John Creek and at the time of its building the longest stone arch in the world." Then he describes "handsome and opulent Chevy Chase," and also the acres of "jerry built" houses in this neighborhood, and Rockville, the typical Maryland town.

Prince Georges, the horse racing county ever since its early days, still is renowned for its devotion to the sport of kings. In this county can be found many old houses familiar in the history of Maryland, including Dower House, now owned by Mrs. Eleanor Patterson, once "Mount Airy," the home of the family of Eleanor Calvert, who became Mrs. John Parke Custis, wife of the son of Martha Washington.

As the reader follows this writer up and down the state of Maryland he echoes the



STATE HOUSE, ANNAPOLIS, MD., FROM DRAWING BY LOUIS RUYL

author's statement: "Life in Maryland may be slower-paced than in other parts of the land," he writes, "but it is steadier; we are less eager to discard the old and embrace the new—we resist both booms and panics—it is not easy to stampede Maryland."

EMILY DONELSON OF TENNESSEE, by Pauline Wilcox Burke. In two volumes. Volume 1, 297 pages; Volume 2, 245 pages. 49 illustrations and family charts. Garret and Massie, Richmond, Virginia. \$5.

This book, written by the great-granddaughter and only living lineal descendant of Emily Donelson, is a remarkably unprejudiced characterization of a woman who filled one of the most difficult of White

House roles as the chatelaine of the White House for Andrew Jackson. He was grief stricken over the death of his wife and the calumnies against her name. So Emily Donelson also stepped into the place that had been made a most exalted one by such women as Dolly Madison and Eliza Monroe to cope with the situation arising from the determination of women of official circles not to countenance, socially at least, Peggy O'Neal, the inn keeper's daughter, wife of John Eaton, the Secretary of War. This "tempest in a teapot" which raged in Washington as no tempest has since caused real disagreements between Mrs. Donelson and her uncle, Andrew Jackson. Old Hickory at last banished Mrs. Donelson to Tennessee because she and her husband steadfastly refused personal friendship with Mrs. Eaton. But he softened this blow by

accompanying them back to the Hermitage. She remained in Tennessee but a short time, for her uncle wrote her to return. Three of their four children were born to the Donelsons in the White House.

The great-granddaughter of this White House lady, who has written of her so well, proudly asserts that not only was Emily Donelson one of the youngest women to preside over the White House, but that she was also one of the most beautiful, and her pictures in these two interesting volumes seem to bear out this assertion.

Emily Donelson's early life in the pioneer days of Middle Tennessee and her childhood visits at the Hermitage; her early education in a little log school house at the Nashville Female Academy, and her marriage, in 1824, to her first cousin, Andrew Jackson Donelson, namesake and ward of General Andrew Jackson, are all charmingly told in this book. Five years after her marriage at the age of 21, she came to Washington with her husband, who had become President Jackson's Secretary, and took her place as the chatelaine of the White House.

SONGS FROM THE HILLS, by Laura Hitchcock Gamble. The Ward Ritchie Press, Los Angeles.

This delightful little volume of poems by a member of the Twin Falls D. A. R. Chapter of Idaho is acceptable in this day. They sing the joy of simple things and the things dear to the heart of the nature lover. The writing is distinguished by a quality of smoothness and a running cadence that will secure many readers. The Snow Storm is a very good example of the other poems in the volume.

HE WOULDN'T BE KING, the Story of Simon Bolivar, by Nina Brown Baker. Illustrated by Camilo Egas, 306 pages. The Vanguard Press. \$2.50.

This heroic figure of the early days of South America who, the author points out, drew much of his inspiration from George Washington to win freedom for his own part of the Americas, is excellent reading matter for children and older people today.

The Simon Bolivar depicted in these

pages, in simple but graphic language, is cast in a heroic mold. He is pictured as hero in deed, word and courage.

The dramatic appeal of the life of Bolivar set in the swiftly changing background of happenings in the Americas of his day will appeal to the young readers who want excitement as well as instruction in their reading.

The author has not neglected to portray the picturesque figures surrounding Bolivar. These friends and enemies sometime give the narrative an operatic flavor. But so also did the quickly changing happenings and colorful background in which this South American liberator lived and made his struggle for liberty.

—VYLLA E. POE.

THE PIONEERS OF MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA. Who's Who in the Early Records with an Account of the Growth of the County before 1790. By John Martin Stroup and Raymond Martin Bell, 1942. Copies of this book may be obtained from J. Martin Stroup, 53 North Pine St., Lewistown, Pa., at 50¢ each, postpaid.

The material in this book is largely supplementary to "The Genesis of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania." The list of pioneers, with tax, land and military records, will be invaluable to the researcher. The genealogical records may be useful to descendants of these pioneers. Other important data on early Mifflin County have been added.

The introduction gives a history of Mifflin County 1731-1942.

Chapter 2—Who's Who in the Early Records—A summary of tax, land, military records; 1500 individuals listed alphabetically.

Chapter 3—Early family records. Alexander, Bell, Bratton, Brown, Buchanan, Carmichael, Galloway, Holliday, Holt, Jones, McDowell, McNitt, Means, Reed, Sigler, Taylor.

Chapter 4—Important persons. Indian chiefs Capt. de Villiers, pioneer ministers, Judge Brown, Col. Buchanan.

Chapter 5—The growth of the county. Population 1755-1940, maps, boundaries, roads.

M. T.

THE COVERED BRIDGE, by Herbert Wheaton Congdon, with 100 photographs by Edmund Royce. Stephen Daye Press, Brattleboro, Vermont.

The many covered bridges that still stand in a good state of preservation, especially the varied types in Vermont, make the theme of this very interesting book.

These bridges, with the natural scenery that surrounds them, not only add a picturesque note, but stand as monuments of service rendered to this country. They filled in the gaps in the early transportation systems. Since stone bridges such as were built in Europe were too costly, and timber was in abundance, the wooden bridges were the usual kind. The creative

ability of local carpenters was exercised in the designs of the hand-hewn timbers.

This book not only records the designs of the old bridges but the names of the builders and the many tales that surround them.

The present generation will read with much exciting interest of the persons and equipages that crossed and recrossed these bridges. One can imagine the country doctor mounted on a galloping horse or in his carriage rushing to a patient. He may have been anxious to cross the bridge before a spring freshet might carry it downstream. Perhaps others hurried across in the face of real or imagined dangers.

CATHERINE B. ROWE.



The Spirit Of The Toll House

BY MARIE TERRY BOUGHNER

Member Great Crossing Chapter, Confluence, Penna.

(Honorable Mention, April D. A. R. Literary Contest)

*Close by the road the Toll House stands
And watches the world go by.
A Patriarch, with toil-worn hands
Clasped upon his staff.*

*"Oh Pioneer, please tell us, pray
Was your old world as ours to-day?"
A shutter slams. A worn hinge creaks,
And the spirit of the Toll House speaks.*

*"When I was young, this land was new,
And forests on these wheat fields grew.
Neighborhoods meant counties, in those days,
And mountain roads had no accommodating
ways*

*In winter, weeks would pass before we'd see
Or talk with any one—my wife and me.
By spring, the conastogas lumbered down the
road,
And drovers with their flocks and herds,
And farmers with their loads.*

*"We did our work. We left to you
Our hopes, our fears, our tears.
The grasses on our graves have waved
For more than a hundred years.*

*'Age loves, with Memory's lamp,
Through olden days to grope,
But Youth looks at the future years
And carries the torch of hope'
The old voice ceased. The wind blew chill
From off the graves upon the hill.*

*"Stand guard, old Pioneer,
For our Memory eyes have found you
And we hold you grandly dear.
With no work, or woe to wound you
With the peace of God around you
Stand guard, old pioneer."*

Service and Defense

BY MRS. E. THOMAS BOYD, *Chairman*

Committee on National Defense Through Patriotic Education

Defense Bonds

D. A. R. Chapters are buying Defense bonds. The District of Columbia reports a one hundred per cent membership participation. A gift of a \$500 bond has been received by the D. C. Chapter House.

Ten Massachusetts chapters have bought \$100 bonds, one chapter has bought two \$100 bonds and the Hannah Winthrop Chapter has bought a \$500 bond.

Whereas the \$100 bond is the smallest that may be bought by an organization, an individual may purchase Series E bonds, known as the "people's bonds," in denominations of \$18.75, \$37.50, \$75 and up to \$750. These mature in ten years at \$25, \$50, \$100, and \$1,000 and may be redeemed after sixty days should the investor need to do so. It may also be noted that a bond is dated the first day of the month in which purchased, even though that be the very last day of the month. They may be purchased "over the counter" at the city Post Office, or ordered from the Treasury Department, direct, or through the many volunteer agencies.

Contributions to Camps

Chapters are finding great diversity in opportunity for service. A chapter sends stamped envelopes to Camp Edwards for the use of the men; a guest room is furnished at a cost of \$30 at Fort Devens; a Naval Recreation Center is given \$10 and the Juniors of the same chapter send 125 games to this center. One chapter decorates the Recreation Room at Camp Winthrop; a member of the General Joseph Badger Chapter entertains a soldier for an entire week's furlough. A donation of \$5 is given to the Soldiers and Sailors Library Service, while books are sent by the hundreds to camps and Library services. Coffee and doughnuts are donated as a "send off" for the men at Methuen. A \$35 contribution is made to the equipment of an ambulance at Quincy, Massachusetts.

Recreation and Entertainment

Arkansas is especially devoted to recreation and entertainment for the soldiers—providing books and magazines for reading rooms, and taking soldiers to church and to dinner on Sundays.

The 3,500 soldiers at Fort Ethan Allen are entertained at dances by the D. A. R.'s of Vermont; the sick in the hospitals are provided with money, books, magazines, cigarettes, music, games, etc.

Alabama Daughters have succeeded in having the Home Defense March "cleared" for use over the radio. A recreational room at Fort McClellan is furnished, and U.S.O. lounges are established at the railroad stations in Birmingham.

Training for Service

The William Speer Chapter is conducting classes in fire prevention and what to do with incendiary bombs. One chapter collects \$300 for the American Red Cross and U.S.O. services.

Minnesota sends 12,260 stamped postal cards, together with books and magazines to the Recreation Center at Fort Snelling. A Flag is presented to the new Service Room and two pianos given; twenty-six entertainments are provided. A radio costing \$28.95 is purchased for the Kate Duncan Smith School.

"Phantom Lunches" in place of regular monthly luncheons are coming into vogue as a means of providing funds for Chapter Defense Bonds.

The National Defense Office has been sending the most fascinating posters, its own, and others secured from the various educational centers, to chapters for window displays and to States for conferences. A letter like the following makes the effort more than worthwhile.

"This is to thank you for your generous response to my request for material. It came promptly and was displayed to great advantage during our hobby show and patriotic tea during National Defense Week on February 17.

"The printing, paper, etc., is of such high type that I was very proud to be associated in this small way (chairman of my chapter) with the wonderful work you do for our National Society. My thanks seem a small payment for such splendid help.

"As my husband is county chairman of the rationing board with offices in the court house, I am loaning them these displays to adorn the bare walls. He feels that these wonderful posters will be very helpful in driving home the points that are so essential in civilian defense. The series 'We Arm for Defense' is magnificent. Thank you for everything."

Material ordered for an Army Day program in April could not be held idle that long and so is diverted to use of the Chapter Citizenship program in the local high school.

An essay contest in eight county high

schools in Ohio calls for material on "The Necessity for a Super Air Force", "The Importance of a Great Navy" and "The Privileges I Enjoy because I am an American".

Wisconsin, Montana, Massachusetts and Michigan have been featuring window displays and contests. Letters of appreciation for Conference displays have been received from California, Montana, Iowa, Arkansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, South Dakota, North Carolina and New Hampshire.

Thirty-six Good Citizenship Medals are on their way to Hawaii; fifty have just gone to Puerto Rico.

War Relief Work Rooms are being established to coordinate the service efforts of the D. A. R.

National Defense Luncheon-Meeting

THREE hundred members and guests of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution attended the luncheon and meeting on February 12th, at Hotel Vendome, Boston, to observe the birthdays of Lincoln and Washington, as well as National Defense week. The program was arranged by the State Chairman of National Defense through Patriotic Education, Mrs. Herman F. Robinson, who presided at the meeting.

The invocation was by Dr. Grady B. Feagan, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Arlington. Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent of the Massachusetts Daughters, spoke on Washington and Lincoln. Mrs. Fred Y. Spurr brought greetings from Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, National Chairman National Defense through Patriotic Education.

An address by Dr. Abigail Adams was given, her subject, "Children in Defense"; the centers needed for them in time of war and the need of trained women to care for children.

Short talks on "Entertainment for Service Men" were by Mrs. A. Clark Woodward and Mrs. I. J. Nesson of the Boston Soldiers & Sailors Recreation Committee, and also by Mrs. William S. Grant, Director of Recreational Activities of the Soldiers & Sailors Club. Captain Beulah Rhoton, director of the Brookline Civilian

Defense School for men and women, urged all women to prepare for emergencies, particularly for the care of children. Colonel Harold R. Duffie brought an important message concerning morale and Mr. Harold W. Mortimer, Vice-Chairman of the Metropolitan British Relief brought greetings from his organization.

The speaker of the day was Dr. Curtis M. Hilliard of Simmons College, Boston, and director of public health and nutrition of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee.

Many men and women in uniform were seated at the attractive tables for luncheon; each table decorated with a centerpiece of flags; these were later sold to members. Two leaflets at each place contained George Washington's prayer and Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

In the hotel salon Mrs. Robinson had arranged a window display depicting the "American Way of Life", stressing the Bill of Rights with miniature buildings; in the background were posters representing the Constitution, American's Creed and the pledge of allegiance to the flag, appropriately framed. This exhibit was planned by Mrs. Robinson and made in her home by her family, assisted by a friend.

EMMA C. TRIPP,
State Historian,
Massachusetts.



MRS. PAULINE WILCOX BURKE

ONE of the splendid series "Heirs of Liberty" produced jointly by the Department of Justice and a group of patriotic societies in which the D. A. R. was included was one devoted to the life of Andrew Jackson.

The character of Andrew Jackson in the broadcast on February 5th was played by Carl Denton Reeds.

The descendant of Jackson represented on the program was Mrs. Pauline Wilcox Burke (Mrs. Moncure Burke) a great-granddaughter of and the only living lineal descendant of Emily Donelson, chatelaine

of her uncle President Andrew Jackson at the White House for part of his administration.

Speaking at the broadcast Mrs. Burke said:

"A recent writer said that the two Presidents who best represented Democracy in the White House were Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. Both of these men had common qualities of character—first, a depth of feeling and understanding—love for their fellowman; secondly, tolerance toward all; and thirdly, the courage of their convictions, even to the point of standing firm when the most influential and powerful political cliques opposed them."

Committee Reports



JANUARY PREVIEW OF EAST COAST COMMITTEE. LEFT TO RIGHT—MRS. ROBERT CUMMINGS, NEW YORK STATE CHAIRMAN MOTION PICTURES; MISS PAGE SCHWARZWAELDER, EX TREASURER GENERAL; MISS KATHERINE MATTHIES, CONNECTICUT STATE VICE REGENT; MR. PAUL HENREID, STAR OF "JOAN OF PARIS"; MR. ARTHUR DE BRA OF MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF AMERICA; MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH, PRESIDENT GENERAL; MRS. LE ROY MONTGOMERY, CHAIRMAN NATIONAL PREVIEW COMMITTEE; MR. QUINCY HOWE, RADIO COMMENTATOR ON STATION WQXR AND PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW

Motion Picture Committee

DURING the World War of 1917 it was said "These are days when the only industries than can survive are those that have a staunch and definite part in the winning of the war. The producing of motion pictures is one of these. More than a year after the United States entered the War, America's motion picture industry finds itself stronger, more favored, more necessary than ever before."

Today our President says, "The American motion picture is one of our most effective media in informing and entertaining our citizens. The motion picture must remain free in so far as national security will

permit. I want no censorship of the motion picture; I want no restrictions placed thereon which will impair the usefulness of the film other than those very necessary restrictions which the dictates of safety make imperative."

Motion pictures are today a vital part of our defense effort, and Hollywood's greatest war service is to continue making pictures. The responsibility of the motion picture industry in the present world crisis is to provide entertainment and education, through the highest standard of pictures. Our part in this phase of the service is to help build up the patronage of the quality and type

of picture that we know will maintain the morale of our citizens, and to this end we submit the following:

*I'm singing a song of Freedom
For all people who cry out to be free!
Free to sail the seven seas,
Free to worship as we please,
Free to speak and free to hear . . .
Sons of Freedom far and near
Who agree, sing with me . . .
That all God's people shall be free.*

Bing Crosby was singing this anthem of freedom when I visited the Fourth of July set of *Holiday Inn*. Irving Berlin wrote fourteen songs for this picture which features United States holidays; each festive scene has a uniquely appropriate setting. Imagine a garden cafe below the verandah of the inn, a holiday crowd seated at many small tables which are gaily decorated with bunches of large cellophane firecrackers. Filling almost the entire background is a stage with huge curtains of red, white, and blue above a glistening blue floor. These twenty-three foot curtains swing together triumphantly as Bing finishes his stirring anthem. The patriotic colors are repeated everywhere about the garden cafe,—in the uniforms of orchestra and of waiters; in the rippling striped skirts of the ballet dancers whose bright red bodices are studded with clusters of silver stars, and in the perky blue hats trimmed with small bunches of cellophane firecrackers.

Motion pictures have a definite purpose to serve in these war days. In America they will undoubtedly prove as necessary for relaxation and as an antidote for worry and hard work as they have in England where cinema attendance has increased 20 per cent in the last two years. Some, like *Holiday Inn*, and *The Remarkable Andrew*, arouse patriotism even while they amuse. Many strictly documentary films have been made solely for the Army and Navy, for the instruction of recruits. Still others, war-and-defense shorts, have already been approved by the War Activities Committee of the motion picture industry; these are furnished theaters, rental free, for keeping the public informed on various subjects. Ask your exhibitor to show them. Thirty-four films of this kind, now available, include:

Tanks, a ten minute film, narrated by Orson Wells (OEM)

Red Cross Trailer, narrated by Lowell Thomas

Women in Defense, narrated by Katharine Hepburn (OEM)

Safeguarding Military Information, made by Lt. Col. Darryl Zanuck of 20th Century-Fox

Army in Overalls, a three minute trailer (OEM)

Bomber, narrated by Carl Sandburg (OEM)

Pots to Planes, the reclaiming of scrap metal (OEM)

Power for Defense, depicting the Tennessee Valley development

America Preferred, made by MGM for the Treasury Department

Any Bonds Today, a trailer produced by Warner Brothers

Food for Freedom, a three minute trailer (OEM)

A very interesting picture, *Forever and a Day*, is especially significant just now; all work in the film has been contributed by the many British and American actors, artisans, and directors because it will be released to raise money for the Allied charities of this War. The story begins in 1804, with the building of a fine old home near London by Admiral Trimble, a friend of Lord Nelson. After the Admiral's son is killed at Trafalgar, the house passes to various people, British and Americans, most of whom have a family interest in it. Each sequence has a different director, and many changes in the cast. The casts of the various periods include:

1804 sequence—Anna Neagle, Ray Milland, Claude Rains, Dame May Whitty, C. Aubrey Smith, Gene Lockhart, and Edmund Gwenn; directed by Herbert Wilcox.

1820 sequence—this adds Charles Coburn, Alec Craig, and Clifford Severn; directed by Robert Stevenson.

1845 sequence—eleven new players, including Jessie Matthews, Charles Laughton, Ian Hunter, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke; directed by Victor Saville.

1897 sequence—Brian Aherne, Ida Lupino, Edward Everett Horton, Eric Blore; directed by Rene Clair and Peter Godfrey.

1917 sequence—Merle Oberon, Robert Cummings, Gladys Cooper, Roland Young, and many others; directed by Edmund Goulding.

1942 sequence—now being cast.

Throughout the story of *Forever and a Day*, the house remains a symbol, sheltering courageous, often highly individualistic people who stand united in times of national peril.

MILDRED LEWIS RUSSELL.

THE following pictures are listed as suitable for type of audience indicated, and the synopsis is given to aid you in selecting your motion picture entertainment. Audience classifications are as follows: "Adults," 18 years and up; "Young People," 15 to 18 years; "Family", all ages; "Junior Matinee", suitable for a special children's showing.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART (Warner Bros.)

Director Jo Graham. Cast: Kay Francis, Walter Huston, Gloria Warran, Frankie Thomas.

A heart-warming story which follows the fortunes of a family in a small seacoast town. The film introduces a new fifteen year old singing star with a lovely voice and an attractive personality. A thoroughly delightful picture of family life. Family.

CANAL ZONE (Columbia)

Director Lew Landers. Cast: Chester Morris, Harriet Hilliard, John Hubbard.

A tense and timely action drama of the ferry pilots who fly the air-lines between continents, safeguarding America's life line of the oceans. The setting of the story is the outskirts of the Canal Zone, newly converted into a relay point for American bombers for Allied forces in Africa. Swift, spectacular action highlights this adventure film. Adults and Young People.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE (Warner Bros.)

Director Robert Florey. Cast: John Garfield, Nancy Coleman, Raymond Massey, Moroni Olsen.

A melodrama of the present time, with New York City as its setting, telling of the efforts of a Nazi spy bureau to secure information that will make it possible to sink all American ships bound for Britain. A young woman secretary of the British Bureau and a New York doctor finally secure the necessary evidence for conviction. An excellent cast does full justice to a well told, timely story. Adults and Young People.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Western Committee):

"(II). Espionage melodrama re the harrowing experiences of a British agent when German agents try to make her reveal information about a convoy of ships. Good cast and photography. Adults."



JEANETTE MACDONALD AND NELSON EDDY IN *I MARRIED AN ANGEL*

I MARRIED AN ANGEL (MGM)

Director W. S. Van Dyke II. Cast: Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy, Reginald Owen, Edward Everett Horton.

A delightful musical romance based on the Broadway stage success. Lavish spectacle and gay melody mark the production in which Nelson Eddy plays a comedy role—that of an irresponsible playboy who falls in love only when he meets an angel in a dream. A brilliant cast supports the singing stars. Adults and Young People.

REAP THE WILD WIND (Paramount)

Producer-Director Cecil B. DeMille. Cast: Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard, Raymond Massey, Walter Hampden.

An historical drama adapted from the *Saturday Evening Post* story by Thelma Strabel, of America's fight to rid the Florida keys of piratical wreckers, preying upon her merchant marine a hundred years ago, when only the sailing ships linked the Atlantic coast with the rich Mississippi Valley. A lavish production, filmed in Technicolor with scenes of the colorful Key West of the period, some under-water scenes showing brilliantly colored tropical fish and some laid in the aristocratic Charleston of 1840. It is a swash-buckling saga of the sea told in the inimitable DeMille fashion. Exceptional. Adults and Young People.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE (United Artists)

Director Ernst Lubitsch. Cast: Carole Lombard, Jack Benny, Robert Stack, Felix Bressart.

This picture, Miss Lombard's last before her untimely death, is a skillful blending of melodrama and comedy. The setting is Warsaw at the time of the German invasion and the char-



SCENE FROM "CANAL ZONE" SHOWING CHESTER MORRIS AT THE TELEPHONE

acters a group of "ham" actors of the Polish Theatre who, forced to substitute real life roles for their theatrical ones, find the former much more exciting. The group becomes involved with the invaders and finds itself impersonating every important Nazi figure. Careful research has gone into the designing of the sets and the brilliant "Lubitsch touch" is felt throughout the production. Exceptional entertainment. Adults and Young People.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI (Twentieth Century Fox)

Director: Bruce Hamberstone. Cast: Randolph Scott, John Payne, Maureen O'Hara, Russell Hicks.

A timely drama of courage and loyalty with the Marine Corps as a setting. The authentic background was filmed at the Marine Base at San Diego and the story illustrates the way in which training brings out the best in a man of unpromising material. There is an unusual interest today in the Marine Corps and for this reason, as well as a good story and a fine cast, this picture is enjoyable. Adults and Young People.

The following short subjects are timely and interesting. Ask for them at your local theatre.

1. **COLORFUL NORTH CAROLINA** (MGM).

James A. Fitz Patrick presents a vivid picture in Technicolor of the scenic highlights of North Carolina and the Blue Ridge and Great Smoky Ranges. Family.

2. **DON'T TALK** (MGM). A valuable two reel

short designed to instruct audiences in the ways of fifth columnists and to help prevent aid to the enemy through careless public conversation. Family.

3. **THE GREAT AMERICAN DIVIDE** (Columbia).

A beautiful film record of one of the curiosities of antiquity found in the Mesa Country where Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado meet on the only piece of ground in the United States common to four states. Family.

4. **HIDDEN HUNGER** (Federal Security

Agency). An excellent subject, produced by the American Film Center and presented by the Federal Security Agency, concerned with a farmer who attempts to make the country more conscious of proper food diet. Family.

5. **JEWEL OF THE PACIFIC** (Twentieth Century Fox).

The last travel picture of Hawaii to be made before the Japanese attack. Lovely scenes. Family.

6. *SPARE TIME IN THE ARMY* (Columbia). A fine, patriotic short combining entertainment and serious subject matter. Family.
7. *WEST POINT ON THE HUDSON* (MGM). A timely Fitz Patrick Travel talk in Technicolor picturing the United States Military Academy, the historic institution which symbolizes the spirit of a nation that has never suffered defeat. Family.

8. *WINGS OF DEFENSE* (Twentieth Century Fox). An informative story of how the United States Navy trains its fliers. The various steps as experienced by a cadet and witnessed by his instructor form exciting sequences. Family.

ETHEL M. MARTIN,
National Chairman.

Radio Committee

"Heirs of Liberty!"

WE know our listeners have enjoyed these splendid patriotic programs, developed by the Citizenship Committee of the Department of Justice and sponsored by the Patriots' Committee of the American Revolutionary Societies, over the network of the National Broadcasting Company. February 5th gave us the story of ANDREW JACKSON.

We wish to share with you some of our "fan mail". The State Chaplain of Minnesota, Mrs. Gertrude Yates McGiffert, has written a splendid letter and address which was given over the "air" on November 12th. I am sure she would be glad to send you a copy of this upon request and I am certain you would appreciate its purposes.

Quoting from the State Chairman of Radio of Iowa, Mrs. George M. Newland, we are giving her plan of work for its general assistance to all:

We have two regular weekly broadcasts of fifteen minutes each, and three monthly programs, of thirty minutes each. Other stations broadcast less regularly. I am contacting new stations in the hope of establishing other programs. I find that the smaller stations welcome organizational programs whereas larger stations have so much greater demand on their time, than heretofore, that they do not require any additional material, and accept only the best.

I have made a request of radio time during our State Conference. We find that the day of radio *speech* is about over, and of course we have to work harder to fill program time efficiently. Do you not think that entertainment is going to become very important, as an aid to bolstering morale? Working hours will be so much longer, women will be doing hard volunteer work, and I wonder if D. A. R. would stress music and programs in a lighter vein,

we would be given better spots? I know that is true, locally. The morning time is filled with sad dramas interspersed with the tragic news of the day, and I am inclined to turn off my dial. Our local director is always suggesting music as desirable. There is so much seriousness in the world that if we could lift the spirits of our people with familiar music, our organization would be doing a worthwhile service. Spots could be used to emphasize patriotic projects, in which we wish to interest the general listening audience.

I do think that our National Shows should be dramatic in a big way, with a very limited commercial for D. A. R. I believe "HEIRS OF LIBERTY" will fill that bill.

I am chairman of the script committee of our Cedar Rapids Radio Council. We entertained Dorothy Lewis, in October, and she complimented D. A. R.'s on their selection of program material. My own "Wedgwood Blue" script, on the love of Sarah and Josiah Wedgwood, was chosen as the program to be presented, at the radio Conference. Mrs. Lewis was very pleased with it, and insisted that a transcription be made of it.

National Defense has crowded many programs from the air, but we will continue to write scripts, so that we will not lose what we have gained from practical experience. A number of us attended a summer course on radio, offered by the local college, Coe. I wrote a script on Betsy Hager, based on material in the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. We hope for time to broadcast it after December.

I am working, together with the program director of WMT on a program of negro music. An unusually talented colored girl, a graduate of Coe, has assembled a small chorus of her own people to accompany her own deep rich contralto voice on this program of negro spirituals.

I probably will not bother you with further correspondence, in these busy times, but I did

want to give you the radio reaction of our State, and assure you that I am working hard to keep pace with the standard set by our former chairman, Mrs. Liek. . . .

Sincerely yours.

We appreciate the efforts of this Chairman and hope we may all profit by her zeal and efficiency in developing and working out her programs.

Write in enthusiastically our interest in

all Americanization programs so that we may keep this type on the "air."

So—

Daughters
Adopt
Radio!

WDAR signing off—until next month,
Myrtle M. Lewis, National Chairman of
Radio, speaking.

Conservation Committee

Saving Cancelled Stamps

THE project of collecting cancelled United States stamps to send to Queen's Hospital, London, England, for their children's work has appealed to a great many members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and stamps have been sent in by them from many parts of the country. The idea of collecting such stamps for this purpose was not initiated by the D. A. R., but making use of something which is usually thrown away has appealed to all at this time and the fact that our effort will aid little children makes the appeal even stronger. So we have been happy and enthusiastic about giving our cooperation to the group of friends of Queen's Hospital in this country who have been doing it—in smaller amounts—for several years. As someone has said, "For Americans this project is conservation; for the English children it is help." For purposes of reporting the amount of assistance given this worthy movement by members of the D. A. R. the work has been placed under the Conservation Committee where it comes naturally under our human conservation work for children.

Queen's Hospital, which is entirely dependent on subscriptions and is called one of England's voluntary hospitals, is located in London's east side or slum district and has 211 beds; its branch in Brexhill—"The Little Folks Home"—has 44 beds. The stamps are sent directly to the Hospital which gladly accepts them. It sells them to firms in England which pay them 37 cents a pound and this money is used for the support of children's cots at \$250 each. Earlier the cost of supporting a cot was \$150 but, like other things in these days,

the price has "gone up". To what use the stamps are put by the firms which buy them is not definitely known although rumors and unintentional mis-statements about their use have crept in. It is known definitely, however, that their sale by the Hospital is one means of providing income to support their children's work.

After the stamps are received in this country they are sent to a private home where they are packed in bags and held until such time as space is available on a British ship carrying hospital supplies. The bags must be delivered at the docks on very short notice as the ships sail secretly.

That the Hospital needs and uses these cancelled stamps is shown by its answer to a cable of inquiry recently sent from this country. On January 25th a cable was received from the Hospital saying, "Still receiving stamps. Most grateful for them."

We are glad to know that 1000 pounds of stamps were sent over in January, of which 26½ pounds came from D. A. R. members. Mrs. Louis A. Gillet, who has been receiving and packing the stamps we have sent, has turned over this work to:

Mrs. Arthur Fullerton,
16 DeKay Avenue,
West New Brighton,
Staten Island, N. Y.

and in the future all collections of cancelled stamps should be sent to Mrs. Fullerton. We are asked to cut or tear the stamps from the envelope leaving on the paper backing. Stamped envelopes cannot be used.

EMELINE A. STREET,
National Chairman,
Conservation Committee.

Junior American Citizens Committee

JUST a reminder to State and Chapter Chairmen: Our Committee was established on April 21, 1906.

To all J. A. C. workers, club leaders and members, the National Chairman says: "A Happy Birthday—and many more of them: each one a milestone on our road to Loyal American Citizenship!"

Junior American Citizen's Creed

I believe that through the coming years our United States of America will be a great and happy nation if the boys and girls become active citizens.

I'll strive to make my body strong and well, and keep it free from accidents.

I'll learn to read and write and speak so well that I may understand the thoughts of other people and give to them my own.

I'll seek the life work best for me and learn to do it honestly and well.

I'll find joy in wholesome recreation when my tasks are done.

A family needs love and understanding; I'll do my part in such a home.

When I am faced with right and wrong, I'll try to make right choices and strengthen my own character.

My country needs good citizens. When my time comes, I'll study carefully her problems. I'll do my share in choosing leaders wisely.

Upon her citizens our America depends. To-day and every day I'll strive to be a good Junior American Citizen.

HAROLD B. CLIFFORD.

In response to the National Chairman's request for an educator's reaction to our D. A. R.-sponsored Junior American Citizens Clubs, Mr. Harold B. Clifford, Superintendent of Schools in Boothbay Harbor, Maine, and author of the book for children, "America My Home," has written the following evaluation of our program. Mr. Clifford's name is familiar to J. A. C.s throughout the country, for it was he who, in 1939, formulated, with the help of young club members and their teachers, the Junior American Citizens Creed. Our Committee is deeply indebted to him for this Creed—it so well expresses the children's own aims and ideals—and we are grateful now for this frank and friendly expression of his opinion. Such coöperation makes our work in the schools effective, and satisfying to everybody concerned.

HELEN GRACE HARSHBARGER

(Mrs. Asa Foster Harshbarger),
National Chairman, Junior American Citizens Committee.

In Appreciation to

The Daughters of the American Revolution

IT seems to a country school man on the ledgy, spruce-clad shores of Maine that the Daughters of the American Revolution are most worthily engaged in a two-fold program: to increase understanding and appreciation of the events and personalities in the past which have made our nation great, and to strengthen the foundations of the present on which the future will be built.

My contacts with your organization are largely in the latter field where you are doing a magnificent piece of work with the Junior American Citizens Clubs thru which children and young people carry out, perhaps in miniature, activities which in spirit at least are like your own.

These clubs have been warmly welcomed in city schools but my appreciation is for what they are bringing to the village and

rural schools which I know so well, to these boys and girls who are facing the problems of childhood and who must some day share in the solution of the difficulties which no nation escapes.

We rural school people approve heartily of the many types of clubs which are associated with the work of the city Junior High School, but we cannot duplicate them. We have needed such an all-purpose club as your Junior American Citizens Club. In its broadest interpretation, the term citizenship may cover all the worthwhile activities of pupils.

In small town schools the teacher often has many, sometimes all, of the grades in her room; she tends to move in a year or two to another position. In such a situation the ready-made plan of the Citizens Clubs is a great help. The teacher

finds a program which she can undertake with enthusiasm, a simple set of by-laws which can be adapted to one grade or all grades, and a varied list of procedures which can be used in the pursuit of many goals.

The J. A. C. Clubs which you sponsor have two outstandingly strong features: the emphasis on activity and the cultivation of pupil initiative. The good citizen is active. It matters not how fine his ideals nor how tender his social conscience; unless he votes, unless he puts forth effort to correct the evil and sustain the right, he makes little contribution to the common welfare. The practice of the art of citizenship should begin in school days. The Clubs encourage improvement of the classroom and school grounds, conservation and nature study, kindness to animals, health and safety, study of the abuses of alcohol, the collection of materials needed for defense, the fitting observance of national holidays, a motivated study of great personalities.

The good citizen possesses initiative. Too often in schools the only initiative is that of the teacher. The stronger her personality, the more likely she is to plan all activities and then tell her pupils to carry them out. But real personal growth comes most surely when the individual wills a thing and then carries out his own purpose. In the Citizens Clubs, the officers and their committees decide upon programs and then put them across. On the surface the results are often imperfect; in the hearts of the children there has been

a long step forward, because the decision and the action were THEIRS.

In speaking of the Clubs, teachers tell me most often of their effect upon some youngster, shy and lacking in self-confidence, who was elected to the Club presidency. Under his new responsibilities he matures in a way that would not have been possible had he remained in the typical pupil's position, directed by the instructor.

We teachers know how powerful public sentiment may be, even among children. Recently in a seventh-grade room here a boy, defining the word slatternly thoughtlessly added, with a glance at a classmate, "Like Mary —." A hush fell over the group. The teacher sensed the situation and kept hands off. Pressure from Club members brought a public apology later in the day and a lesson which no teacher could have taught.

The Junior American Citizens Clubs were introduced here by an active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. As a result, young people in this region are finer children now and will be better citizens in the years to come. Some time ago I sent to your Maine State Chairman the 100% enrollment of my schools, kindergarten, primary, grammar, and the little all-grade schools of the islands and open country. If there are towns and cities in America where your program has not been offered, let me urge, earnestly and sincerely, that it be proposed at once.

HAROLD B. CLIFFORD,
*Superintendent of Schools,
Boothbay Harbor, Maine.*

The Girl Home Makers Committee

IN these war times it is more than ever important that we should look to the future. The Girl Home Makers Committee is doing this when we continue our work with an added effort. For the girls we help to-day will make the homes of tomorrow.

This committee teaches several things, besides just homemaking, such as First Aid, Home Nursing and Citizenship. These are important items in National Defense to-day.

Read the Hand Book of Instruction and see how many ways in which you may help this committee. If it is not feasible to form clubs in your community you can assist with

the Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, Girl Reserves, 4H Clubs and other youth organizations. Members of some chapters have given talks to these organizations, which have been greatly appreciated.

The Girl Home Makers Clubs have been much interested in the Cotton Dress Contest this year, as cotton is one of the commodities that we are urged to use these days. There will be prizes offered for the three best dresses exhibited at Continental Congress.

MILDRED CHANDLER BROTHERS
(Mrs. W. W. Brothers),
National Chairman.

Martha Berry—Miracle Worker

BY HARRIET SIMONS

IN the beginning there was Martha Berry with faith in her vision of a school for boys and girls of the southern mountains,—a place that was to be more than a school; a shrine where young men and young women would flower into the full glory of manhood and womanhood. "Human waste is the world's worst sin," Miss Berry said, "and it is our duty to give their chance in life to the fine Anglo-Saxon boys and girls of the rural and mountain south". And having vision, courage and willingness to dare, she started a chain of Sunday-schools, then day schools, then her boarding school was opened forty years ago.

Until two years ago she was in her office every day, if she was not off on a trip to raise money to support the schools. She supervised all activities of the one hundred and sixty teachers and twelve hundred students yearly. Her original log cabin Sunday-school had grown into the world's largest school campus, its 25,000 acres and more than 100 beautiful buildings attracting more than 20,000 visitors annually.

Martha Berry was born of plantation owners whose rich bottom lands on the Oostanaula River made her father one of North Georgia's wealthiest citizens. The old red clay turnpike wandered past their plantation on its wavering northward way. Little ragged children from the hills walked by and Miss Berry's heart was touched. No one seemed to worry about them and they had no schools. When she talked to them they were bright and eager to learn. Friends and relatives begged her to stop before it was too late. "Instead of spending your money on teachers' salaries and those poor boys and girls, buy a few clothes and brighten up—you can catch a husband yet", they urged her. Miss Berry responded by deeding some lands her father had left to her to her new Industrial School she envisioned as the answer to the need of the

poor boys about in the hills. She didn't know she was going to make history in southern education. She only saw great need and tried to help what she could. Others said, "You can't educate all the poor boys and girls in the south," to which she answered, "But I'll educate all that I can".

Today the old red clay road that ran past the plantation has become a roaring modern pavement, the Dixie Highway. 12,000 boys and girls have entered the Gate of Opportunity, which Miss Berry named the entrance pillars of her schools. 12,000 lives have been enriched, and men and women from California to Maine, from Brazil to New Guinea call Miss Berry blessed because she had given them a chance in life.

Miss Berry always lived in her old white-pillared plantation home. Throughout the long hard years she had given her life without salary or expenses, never had a paid agent in the field, traveled countless thousands of miles to interest others in her educational work, and raised millions of dollars to put into the living dividends of thousands of teachers, preachers, farm agents, nurses, doctors, lawyers, and missionaries. Lives that would have been blighted have been turned to the light of learning.

And now today the moving spirit of the Berry Schools, though no longer behind the desk in the oak-paneled room, still guides and molds the lives and destinies of her many adoring and worshipping mountain children.

To those left behind at Mount Berry, to those graduates—wherever they may be—the boys in the Service of our country and those in homes all over the world, may we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy in the loss of Martha Berry, the most wonderful woman of her time.

Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the
Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

LOVE and loyalty for Texas may well be considered the outstanding characteristics of all Texans.

Our map shows 64 chapters of our Society in 57 of the 254 counties of this Empire State, so, despite its "magnificent distances," the possibilities for expansion are apparent.

To that end, the following sketch written by Dr. Jean Stephenson, National Chairman of Genealogical Records Committee, will be found helpful. Her thorough knowledge of history, geography and genealogy, is the marvel of her many friends and an inspiration to those who realize the importance of collecting records while yet there is time. Through her chairmanship thousands of manuscripts of unpublished material have been acquired, which make our Library one of national importance.

Texas

From the genealogical standpoint, Texas is one of the most interesting states. Disregarding entirely those who descend from old Mexican or Spanish families, there are families of which five generations have been born in Texas, yet many sections of the state have only been settled in recent years. Its genealogical history is a combination of that of such states as Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois, with the far western states.

The successive "waves" of migration may be roughly divided as follows:

- While still under Mexican rule (1820-1836).
- During the existence of the Republic of Texas (1836-1845).
- Prior to the Civil War (1846-1860).
- The Reconstruction period (1866-1879).
- The western expansion era (1880-1900).

The last of these is within the memory of those of middle age; the genealogist is, therefore, chiefly concerned with the earlier periods.

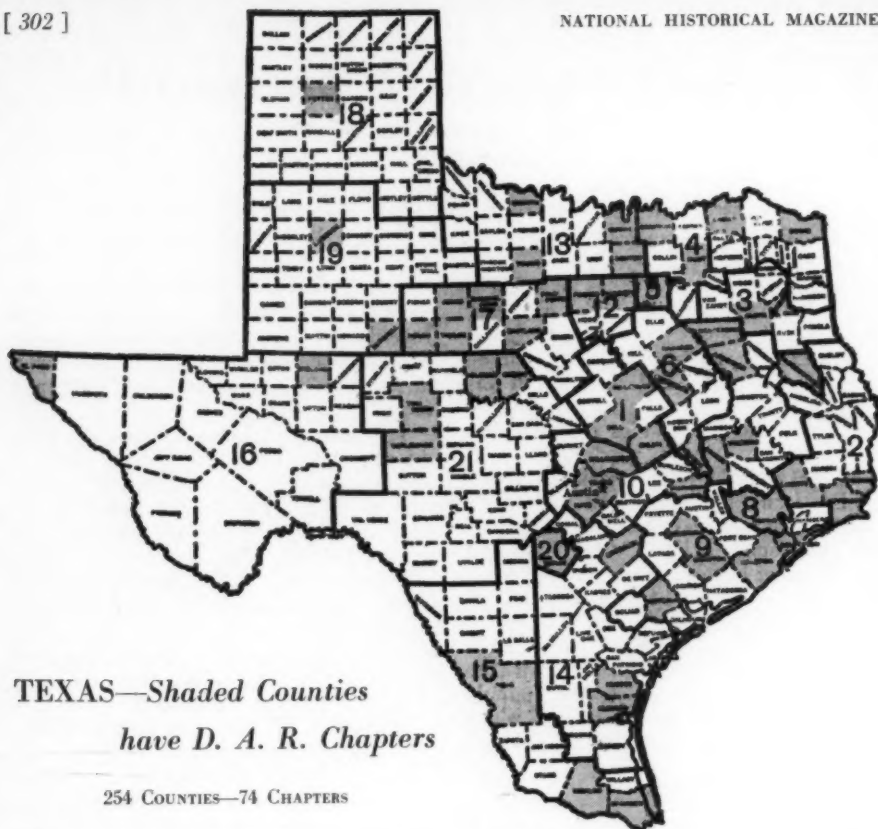
While space will not permit even a brief account of the unusual and stirring

history of that state which has been under six flags, and which as an independent republic by treaty relinquished her sovereignty to become one of the United States of America, a resume of certain dates and facts is essential.

The history of Texas begins soon after the discovery of the New World. Spanish and French explorers traversed it and reported on its possibilities. Probably the first attempt at actual colonization was that of La Salle near Lavaca in 1685; it ended in disaster within four years. Following that, there were scattered Spanish-descent settlements, which by 1820 were chiefly in three groups, around San Antonio, Goliad, and Nacogdoches. As early as 1790 there was undoubtedly some isolated settlers of American origin within fifty miles just west of the boundaries of Louisiana. A careful study of the Census of Texas for 1850 will furnish some interesting facts on this point.

During the thirty years from 1790 to 1820, there were several "expeditions" of Americans into the present Texas, then under the Spanish Crown. One of the most interesting was that of Nolan, who in 1800 took thirty or forty men in, ostensibly "to hunt wild horses," but on what was suspected as a move to take possession of certain territory. In 1811, there was another such expedition, this time definitely allied with the Mexican revolutionary leaders. Again, in 1819, a group "went west of the river," this time with the announced idea of settlement, but it was a short-lived venture. While none of these resulted in permanent settlement as such, it is probable, however, that a few persons remained permanently, or soon returned to the country.

In 1819, by treaty, Spain ceded to the United States the territory known as West Florida, and fixed the western boundary of Louisiana, and therefore the eastern boundary of Texas, as the Sabine River.



TEXAS—*Shaded Counties*
have D. A. R. Chapters

254 COUNTIES—74 CHAPTERS

County	Chapters	County	Chapters
Anderson	1	Lamar	1
Bell	2	Liberty	1
Bexar	2	Limestone	1
Bowie	1	Lubbock	1
Brazoria	1	McLennan	1
Brazos	1	Midland	1
Brown	1	Milam	1
Cameron	2	Nacogdoches	1
Coleman	1	Navarro	1
Colorado	1	Nolan	1
Cooke	1	Nueces	1
Dallas	1	Palo Pinto	1
Denton	2	Parker	1
Eastland	1	Potter	2
El Paso	1	Schleicher	1
Galveston	1	Shackelford	1
Gonzales	1	Smith	1
Grayson	1	Tarrant	3
Gregg	1	Taylor	1
Grimes	1	Tom Green	1
Harris	6	Travis	2
Hayes	1	Victoria	1
Henderson	1	Walker	1
Hidalgo	2	Washington	1
Hunt	2	Webb	1
Jefferson	2	Wharton	1
Jones	1	Wichita	1
Kleberg	1	Williamson	2
		Young	1

In 1821 Mexico became independent from Spain. At this time it is estimated that the population of Texas was about 4000, chiefly of Spanish descent. This year also marks the real beginning of the American settlement, for it saw the start of Austin's colony.

Moses Austin was born in Connecticut. He married Marie Brown of Morris Co., N. J., and was for a time in business in Philadelphia. Later he moved to Richmond, where he was active in the manufacturing end of the lead industry, and subsequently became concerned with the producing part of it. This connection caused him to settle in Wythe Co., Va., and later to journey extensively in the Western Country, where at one time he was in Kaskaskia, Ill. He finally settled in Washington Co., Mo., where he was active in the opening of the lead mines of that state. He became a wealthy and important business man. The failure of the Bank of St. Louis, in the panic of 1819, swept away his fortune, and he conceived the idea of organizing an extensive settlement in Texas. The story of his efforts in this connection, his negotiations with the Mexican Government, and of the gathering and settling of this colony is too long to be told here, but it is one of the most fascinating in American history. Sufficient it is to say that with his son Stephen F. Austin, he actively carried out his plan and "Austin's 300" families are considered as the initial group of Americans in what is now Texas.

The first settlement was made in 1821. Some of the settlers were recruited by Stephen F. Austin in New Orleans and had come from all states along the Eastern seaboard and from Ireland and Germany, but numbers of these first and many of the settlers of the next few years came from the localities where the Austins had lived, i.e., Missouri, Illinois, and western Virginia. Austin's parties did not settle in one compact group but were scattered from the Lavaca to the San Jacinto, and from the Old San Antonio Road to the Coast.

In 1825 liberal colonization laws were passed. Immigrants were invited to come into Texas, but were required to bring certificates of good character. The *History of Texas*, by H. S. Thrall, published

in 1878, contains a synopsis of the Colonization Laws of Texas, both as a Mexican state and as an independent republic. The method of encouraging settlement was to give large grants to empresarios who were to get a definite number of acres for each family settled, up to a definite number of families. Within a few years many such grants were made. Among these may be mentioned: DeWitt's, west of Austin's; DeLeon's with Victoria as a center, which was at first settled principally by Mexicans; McMullin and McGloin's, along the Nueces in what was named by them, San Patricio, settled chiefly by Irish. Next in importance to Austin's were Robertson's and Edwards'. The first of these was a grant to Robert Leftwich in 1824, providing for 800 families. This was backed by a Tennessee group and when Leftwich died the Nashville Company was formed to take over, with Sterling C. Robertson and Alexander Thomson as the dominant men in the group. It was possibly because of the prominence of Robertson in Tennessee that emigration to Texas became so popular in that state. Robertson's settlement was to the north and northwest of Austin's original grant. During the years before settlement was finally made on it, much of it had been again granted to Austin and an associate, Samuel M. Williams. This led to many disputes with respect to land titles.

Hayden Edwards' grant in 1825 called for 800 families near Nacogdoches. Unfortunately, many of these settlers found there were other claimants to their land, resulting in many disputes and a scattering of the settlements.

By 1834 there were fourteen of these large grants. An interesting map showing the boundaries of these grants is printed in the *History of Texas*, by H. S. Thrall (p. 168). "The Public Domain of Texas—Historical," published on pp. 21-31 of *Biennial Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, 1908-1910*, and *The Public Land System of Texas, 1823-1910* (172 pp.), published as *Bulletin of University of Wisconsin No. 905; Economics and Political Science Series VIX, No. 1*, give a good account of the land difficulties of the early colonists and furnish much information.

While in many instances the empresarios did not succeed in fulfilling their contracts,

yet they did induce many families to come and the campaign attracted much attention in the Mississippi Valley and the East. By 1827 the population was estimated at 10,000.

In 1830, in the agitation that was the forerunner of the Texas Revolution, immigration was officially stopped; yet to some extent settlers continued to come, even though often unable to get legal title to the land on which they settled. Then came the brief and successful Texas Revolution, culminating in the Battle of San Jacinto, where on April 23, 1836, the Mexican Army was defeated. The Republic of Texas, which succeeded the Mexican Government, encouraged settlement by Americans. As a means to this end again the Government made contracts with various men to bring in settlers. In 1841-42, W. S. Peters undertook to introduce 800 families into the region around Dallas, and C. F. Mercer to settle 600 families above this region and toward the Red River. Fisher and Miller were to settle 600 families on the upper Colorado and Llano Rivers; a German emigration company settled Oomal and Gillespie Counties; and Henry Castro brought 600 families into western Texas.

Many immigrants came singly or in groups, getting individual grants of land from the Republic or buying from earlier settlers or from those who had been given additional lands for services in the Texas Revolution.

The era of the Texas Republic (1836-1845) coincided with a long "depression period" in the United States, when through bank failures and forced sales of property many persons in the United States found themselves greatly reduced in physical possessions. This was a decided factor in the increasing migration to Texas, chiefly of well-educated and formerly well-to-do men in their late thirties and forties, who took their families to the new country where the funds they had left would purchase a reasonable quantity of land. By 1845, when the Republic of Texas became the State of Texas, the largest part of the population was between the Old San Antonio Road and the Coast and from the Sabine to the Nueces, with a line of settlements thinly extending north toward the Red River. Immediately there was a great

influx of settlers, especially between the Old San Antonio Road and the Red River.

The frequent mention of this Road makes it pertinent here to mention that this road has been identified, restored and marked by the D. A. R. of Texas. For an account of this and a description of its location, see "Old San Antonio Road," in *Roadmaker*, vol. VIII, March, 1916, p. 5-8, and the *D. A. R. Magazine*, XLVIII (March, 1916), pp. 157-161.

Some of the early trails leading from Texas are described in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Association Proceedings*, VII, p. 55-66 (1914).

In 1837 Texas was divided into some twenty-four "municipalities" or counties. By 1850 these had been subdivided so that there were seventy-five counties. The settlers had come principally from the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Illinois; in many instances they had lived in these states only twenty or thirty years, having been born in the Carolinas, Virginia, Ohio, or farther east. In the coast towns, such as Galveston, there were a higher percentage from New England, especially Connecticut and Maine. In addition to definite colonies of Germans, Swiss and Irish, there were a fair number of individual settlers of these nationalities in every county.

The census of 1850 for Anderson and Angelina Counties, taken from Nacogdoches and a center of early settlement, and of Austin and Grimes Counties, on the edge of the Austin and of the Robertson grants but settled chiefly during the Republic, has been analyzed as to the birth places of those then over 21 years of age. Some interesting facts appear. In Anderson 28% and in Angelina 24% had been born in Tennessee, while in Austin and Grimes only 17% were born in Tennessee. In Anderson, of 809 over 21 years old, 37 were born in Illinois, 6 in Europe, 22 in New England, New York and the states of the Northwest Territory, and all the others in the southern states. None was born in Texas or Mexico. In Grimes, of 927 over 21 years old, 27 were born in Texas, 21 in Mexico, 55 in Germany, 21 in England, 62 in New England, New York and the Northwest Territory, 158 (17%) in Tennessee, and the remaining 617 in the

other southern states. Interesting in this connection is that an analysis by ages shows a high percentage of those over 50 as born in the Eastern Seaboard states, and those between 21 and 50 as born in the states west of the Alleghenies and on the Gulf, thus indicating the westward tide of migration.

Between 1850 and 1860, migration continued to about the same degree as in the preceding decade and from approximately the same states, except that with the increasing ease of travel there was a higher percentage from the New England states and New York. During this period, also, the number from Kentucky increased.

After the Civil War, those who had returned from the Armies of the South to find ravished lands and homes, and those who were taxed out of their lands by the confiscatory laws passed by Reconstruction legislatures in the old southern states, flocked to Texas, settling principally between the older settlements and the northern boundary of the state. Alabama, upper South Carolina, and Tennessee, furnished many of these immigrants. During this period many from the industrial sections of the North came into the state, settling in all sections, but usually in the cities or in the northern and central western sections. A brief account of the contribution of Georgia is given in "Migrations of Georgians to Texas, 1821-1870," by R. Mead Smith, published in the *Georgia Historical Quarterly*, XX, pp. 307-325 (1936).

There are many county histories of Texas, which furnish valuable information as to the origins of early settlers, and give interesting accounts of various phases of Texas history. Little attempt has been made to publish original source material of a genealogical nature, such as wills, deeds, court records, cemetery records, church registers, etc. This is to be regretted, as those records existed and to the extent saved would show the actual composition and make-up of the population of the great state. The Historical Records Survey has issued *An Inventory of the Colonial Archives of Texas, No. 3, Municipality of Brazoria, 1832-7*, which is a transcript of the court proceedings and furnishes much genealogical data. The Historical Records Survey has also published an inventory of the county archives of

twenty-four counties of the state, fifteen of which were established prior to 1860. It is hoped that now the D. A. R. chapters in these counties will begin the abstracting of the material in these archives prior to 1860.

The *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* contains some items of source material and many studies of specific incidents, early letters, and recollections of old Texans which furnish much genealogical data.

The Genealogical Records Committee Reports include copies of tombstone inscriptions from many counties, and also marriage records from a few. The program of this committee calls for the copying or abstracting of all county records prior to 1860, and of all church registers and cemetery inscriptions prior to that date. Now that microfilming is inexpensive, it is hoped this committee will, possibly as a state project, be able to microfilm and place in Washington, a copy of the *Federal Mortality Schedules*, listing all persons in the state whose death occurred between June 1, 1859 and May 31, 1860, and between June 1, 1869, and May 31, 1870, and June 1, 1879, and May 31, 1880. These schedules give the place of birth as well as age at death and are invaluable for reference. They are in the Texas State Library, but are almost unknown to researchers. Another project, of much greater magnitude, which it is hoped will some day be done, is the microfilming of the land grants on file in the Texas Land Office.

There are thousands of women in Texas eligible for membership in the D. A. R., but do not know it. As example mention might be made of Lieut. Jesse Womack. Seven of his grandsons moved to Texas between 1835 and 1843; sixty years ago they had nearly five hundred descendants; by now there are thousands. Some of the names in these families are Womack, Worsham, Woodson, Ketcham, Cawthorne, Adkins, Wood, Rhodes, Willis, Goldthwaite, Ladd, Sealy, Messick, Baker, McMillan, Foley, Jobes, Neal, Walton, Smith, Long, Neale, Olds, Wood, Patterson, Dean, Miller, Ludlow, Gully, James, Meyer, Smith, Caldwell, Beckham, Campbell, Nichols. If space permitted, like lists of descendants of a dozen more Revolutionary soldiers could be given.

To show how diverse were their origins, the following have been selected at random from early settlers of Texas. Most of them have numerous descendants within the state.

George Barnard, born Hartford, Conn., 1818; settled in Houston, 1838; later lived up the Brazos River.

Shapley P. Ross, born near Louisville, Ky., 1811; moved first to Missouri, in 1834 to Iowa, and in 1839 settled near what is now Cameron, Texas.

George E. Burney, born in Tennessee, 1814; after living in Missouri, and Arkansas, came to Texas in 1847.

William C. Sybert, born 1815, Wilson Co., Tenn.; served in the Texas Revolution, returned to Tennessee where he lived in Shelby Co., but in 1842 located permanently in Texas.

Charles Willcox, of Rhode Island, was in the West India trade; located in Texas in 1830, where he lived first in Anahuac, then in Liberty Co., and in 1844 settled in Chambers Co. He married Phoebe C. Smith of New Jersey.

Albert G. Gholson, born in Ky., 1818; went to Texas as one of the Robertson Colony in 1832.

Armistead E. Watson, born in Virginia in 1834, whose grandfather, Jesse Watson, had served in the American Revolution, settled in Washington Co., Texas, in 1856. His wife was a daughter of Churchill Jones.

Among the settlers within the present Falls Co., in 1849, from Alabama and Tennessee, were families of the following names: Menefee, Sevier, Marlin, Church, Castleman, Smoot, Jones, Bordley, Moffit, Hodge, Coleman, etc. Of these the Virginia genealogist will recognize Menefee, Castleman, Smoot and Moffit as families that moved from the Spotsylvania-Culpeper area to Georgia and Tennessee between 1760 and 1800.

James Harrison, who served in the Revolution from Virginia, settled later in South Carolina. One of his sons, Isham, moved on to Alabama, and Mississippi. His sons and daughters moved on to Texas, where there are still descendants by the names of Harrison, Earle, Jack, Ballinger, Thompson, etc.

Edward J. Gurley, born in Alabama in 1827, settled in McLennan Co., in 1852. His great-grandfather William Anderson

was killed in the Revolution, and the D. A. R. recognize also the services of his great-grandmother, Nancy (Stephenson) Anderson.

Many descendants of William and James Stephenson, who served in the Revolution from South Carolina, moved to Texas between 1850 and 1870. Names of these families are: Graves, Provine, Williams, Carlile, Mitchell, Chittum, Johnson, Dehony, Hildebrand, Pickens, Jackson, Simmons, and, of course, Stephenson.

William McGaughey was another Revolutionary soldier who had descendants migrating to Texas between 1850 and 1890; surnames were McGaughey, Oakley, Gettman, Van Arsdale, Nicholson, etc.

Famous among Revolutionary heroines is Kerenhappuch (Norman) Turner, to whom a monument was erected long ago on the Battleground of Guilford Courthouse. Among her descendants in Texas are those named Napier, Rowan, White, Anderson, Smith, Calhoun, Barnhill, Delony, Summers, Edmiston, Craig, Groce, Lorange, Shive, Morehead, etc.

Is active in out-door organizations connected with The Appalachian Trail, a 2050-mile footpath from Maine to Georgia. Is editor of *Appalachian Trailway News*, and edited the monumental 865 page Guide To Paths In The Blue Ridge.

Member of: Daughters of American Revolution (Mary Washington Chapter) (State Librarian; National Chairman, Genealogical Records); National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the District of Columbia; Phi Delta Delta Legal Fraternity; League of American Penwomen (Past President D. C.; past National Registrar); Society of Genealogists (England); National Genealogical Society (Associate Editor, on board in various capacities for eighteen years); Society of American Archivists (Charter Member); American Association for State and Local History (Founder member and on Council); Anglo-American Records Foundation; American Legal History Society, American Historical Association, and many other historical societies; Appalachian Trail Conference (Editor) and other outdoor groups; also many genealogical societies.

For the background of the unassuming writer of this sketch, we had to go to a "Who's Who", a part of which we quote:

"Dr. Jean Stephenson, born Waco, Texas. Daughter of Edwin Napier Stephenson (born in Alabama) and Mattie (Baker) Stephenson (born in Grimes Co., Texas). Lived in Texas, Massachusetts, Chicago, Philadelphia, Ithaca, New York and since 1918, Washington, D. C."

Educated by private teachers (to academic equivalent of A.M.); special work at Cornell University; law at National University, Washington, D. C. Degrees: J.D. (Doctor of Jurisprudence), LL.M. (Master of Laws), M.P.L. (Master of Patent Law), S.J.D. (Doctor of Juridical Science).

Member of the Bar of the District of Columbia since 1928.

Trained as accountant and editor. Employed by Navy Department in both capacities. Was appointed by Navy as Technical Advisor to Commission on Naval Claims arising out of the First World War and sent to England on this work in 1926. Now edits publications of Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department."

Dr. Stephenson has devoted many years to research and editorial work in history and genealogy and has written extensively in these fields. Is Assistant or Associate Editor of several genealogical publications; lectures on historical and genealogical subjects, including heraldry. Has made genealogical abstracts of all printed Supreme Court Records. Gave course on "How To Do Genealogical Research" under the auspices of the National Genealogical Society.

Is engaged in writing a book on this subject, and also a manual on the copying and collecting of genealogical source material.

Cooperated with the Historical Records Survey in conducting an inventory of public archival material in the United States.

Supervised the compilation of a bibliography of 45,000 titles of American history, biography, and genealogy by the D. A. R. of the District of Columbia and is now engaged in classifying the titles therein.

Has been for some years National Chairman of Genealogical Records for the D. A. R., and as such devised the "Fifty-Year Plan" for the copying and compiling of genealogical source materials which has been so widely acclaimed as a forward step in genealogical research.

Among the 64 volumes of Texas records on file in our library are histories of Anderson, Bandera, Be., Coryall, Dallas, Denton, Falls, Fayette, Firestone, Grayson, Grimes, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Hill, Jack, Jackson, Johnson, Kimble, Lamar, Leon, Liberty, Limestone, McLennan, Navarro, Parker, San Augustine, VanZant, Washington, Weathersford, Wise and Young; Texas Births, Marriages and Deaths, compiled by Lucy R. Bender; Texas Genealogical Records Committee Reports, and Genealogical Records by Jane Douglas Chapter. This does not include the many "F. C." (File Case) manuscripts.

* * *

The reports of the Texas State Conferences are outstanding. Those of 1927 and 1936 contain the Roster of Membership, the national number, name and address of member and the name of Revolutionary ancestors are filed. This feature alone has been a source of valuable information and explains its continued place on our genealogical book shelf.

* * *

Most traditions and family customs are founded upon facts. An interesting one is the so-called "Logan Gift". When members of this family went a-visiting relatives, the guest always cautiously presented to the hostess a little package or "drawing" of tea and in a whisper gave the password "Logan Gift".

It is surmised that this dates back to Revolutionary days when tea was a contraband of war. The custom has been observed within the last decade. We would like to know of its observance by other branches of the family.

* * *

The value of pension records as proof of service in all wars is recognized. Those of early wars are now to be found in the beautiful new Archives building in Washington, at 7th & Pennsylvania Avenue, and are under the supervision of the efficient Mrs. Margaret M. H. Finch, to whose constant care through the years the preservation of these invaluable documents is largely due.

The testimony of other soldiers who served in the same regiment is often the only proof of service which may be credited to the testator.

Excerpts from the application of Robert Biggs show what may be obtained from these records. The application of a son of this Revolutionary soldier in behalf of his deceased mother is most unusual.

Robert Biggs Pennsylvania Pension 9733
 Pension application of Robert Biggs W 9733
 Certificate Number 19197
 Issued..... February 12, 1820
 Rate..... \$8.00 a month
 From..... November 17, 1823
 Agency..... Indiana
 Service..... Pennsylvania
 Rank..... Private

April 17, 1823, Robert Briggs, age 70, resided at that time in Clark County, Indiana. Resided at the date of enlistment in Pennsylvania. Entered the Revolutionary army 1775 in Pennsylvania for three years. Served 18 months in Captain Eli Myer's and Hufnagle's Companies, Colonel Mackey's 8th Pennsylvania Regiment, then hired a substitute—William Price. He was in the battle of Woodridge and Bomberg on the Raritan River and was in several skirmishes.

In 1793 moved to Kentucky and one year later moved to Clark County, Indiana. Died November 9, 1831 in Clark County, Indiana. Married before his term of service expired in 1778 in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, Jane — (maiden name not stated). Both were residents of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. She died April 1, 1839, in Clark County, Indiana, aged 83.

Children

John	
Andrew	born 1782
William Millar	born 1783
Robert	born 1785
Elizabeth	born 1789
married Henry Crist	
Nancy	born 9-12-1791
married Nicholas Crist	
Joseph	born 1793
Samuel	born 179—
Thompson Hay	born 179—
Abner	born 1798
Melinda	
Jane	born 1801
married William Crist	
Mary	
married George Wellman	
Hannah	
married Robert Cairns.	

(A synopsis is also published in Roster of Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Indiana.)

Jane, widow of Robert Biggs, application for pension, W 9733

Certificate Number 10799

Issued..... December 14, 1849
 Rate..... \$60.00 per annum
 From..... May 4, 1836 to
 April 1, 1839.
 Agency..... Indiana
 Rank..... Private
 Service..... Pennsylvania

Application for pension, dated August 15, 1843, by Robert Biggs, age 48, resided at that date in Harrison County, Indiana. Robert Biggs on said date applied for a pension *due his deceased mother*, Jane Biggs, widow of Robert Biggs, a soldier in the Revolution, under Act of March 18, 1818, May 1, 1820 and May 1, 1830.

The widow, Jane Biggs, died April 1, 1839, and left the following surviving children: John, Andrew, Robert and Joseph, Samuel, Thompson H., and Abner; Jane, who married William Crist; Elizabeth who married Henry Crist, and Mary who married George Wellman. Their other children were Nancy, who married Nicholas Crist and Hannah who married Robert Cairnes, died before the death of their mother and after the death of the soldier. In 1848, Mary Wellman was a widow living in Iowa. In 1850 she was reported dead, having moved to the far west six years before with her son (no name given).

In 1843 it was stated that the soldier's son, William Miller Biggs, had died about forty-two years since, leaving no heirs. The pension to their mother, Jane Biggs was allowed to the following children: In 1849 to Robert Biggs, residing in Harrison County, Indiana. In 1849, to Andrew Biggs and Elizabeth Crist, residing in Clay County, Indiana. In 1849, Joseph Biggs, residing Jennings County, Indiana. In 1849, Thompson Biggs, residing in Florence County, Indiana. In 1849 to Abner Biggs, residing in Clark County, Indiana. In 1849 to Samuel Biggs, residing in Clark County, Illinois. In 1848 to one Jacob Crist, residing in Clark County, Indiana, age about 38. No relationship stated.

Jane Biggs, deceased, widow of Robert Biggs had a sister Rebecca Cailbreath, residing in Jefferson County, Kentucky, in 1843, over 77 years old. No further family data on file.

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published.

D-42. (a) Alexander.—Wanted, proof of the marriage of Francis Alexander to Martha(?) Blair, probably sister of Rev. Samuel Blair, of Fagg's Manor, Pa., who was born in Ireland in 1712. Francis probably born in Maryland, lived in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. Had brothers Andrew and James, may have been signer of Oath of Allegiance, Delaware, 1778.

(b) Alexander.—Wanted, birth register of John Alexander, son of Francis and Martha (above). Had sister Naomi, born 1736, married Reynold Ramsey, 1761, born Newcastle, Delaware, 1736. John owned two farms in Pennsylvania, one near Harrisburg, one near Gettysburg. Sold them and removed to Virginia, then to Washington County, Tennessee. Married "Polly" Craighead, proof not found. Mrs. Albert LeRoy Brown, Rocky Hill, Greeneville, Tennessee.

D-42. (a) Rowland.—Desire assistance with the lineage of Gilbert Rowland, born 12-26-1830, at Terrytown, Pennsylvania. Died 9-25-1894, at Winfield, Kansas. He had a brother, Charles Rowland. The families originated in eastern New York. Dundee, Elmera, Olean and Ithaca.

(b) Austin.—Desire assistance with the lineage of Ezra Austin (grocer) born at Sharpsburg, Maryland, June 25, 1831. Died at Winfield, Kansas, February 6, 1887. His mother was Ann Nourse, born 1803 at Frankfort, Kentucky, and died at Mt. Carroll, Illinois, December 22, 1872. His father was Joseph Austin, whose parents also were a Joseph and Mary. Mrs. Louis H. Grieb, 204 North Delrose Avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

D-42. (a) Enos Mead.—Born Prior 1724. Wife, Millicent. Lived Nine Partners, Dutchess County, New York. Sons went to Warren County with their uncle, Nathaniel Mead. Issue: Gideon; Michael; William, Levi, married Esther Bryant; Millicent, married Israel Thompson; Nancy, married Lockwood Smith. Want Michael data and parents of Enos.

(b) Michael Mead.—Soldier in the Revolution. Lived Clarkfield, Huron County, Ohio, 1828. Died Seneca County. Buried Day Cemetery, Clarkfield. Wife Patty. Issue: Israel Thompson, 1784, soldier 1812, married second, Elizabeth Newman; Allen, Free Will Baptist Minister; Eliza, born 1795, New York, married Ira Starr; Luther. Want parents Michael, Patty; data, Luther, Allen; name Israel's first wife; war records. Eva C. Firestone, Upton, Wyoming.

D-42. (a) Hubble.—Desire parentage of Leah Sarah Hubble (born 1815) wife of Eli Jones

Baker (born 1808). Established home and reared family at Seven Mile Fort, Virginia, Smyth County (formerly Washington County) Middle Fork of Holston River. Wanted all dates of her ancestry, and war records for family history and Revolutionary War records, if any, can be used for D. A. R. papers.

(b) Baker-Jones.—Wanted ancestry of Eli Jones Baker (born 1808) died in Smyth County Virginia. Data, place of birth, parents, ancestors, origin as far back as possible. Revolutionary War records on both sides or either side of his family. Amy B. Cotter, 2730 East Magnolia, Knoxville, Tennessee.

D-42. (a) Humphreys.—Wanted parents of Uriah Humphreys, born in Kentucky, served in War of 1812 from Gibson County, Indiana, died in Sullivan County, Missouri, about 1842.

(b) Lemen.—Wanted parents of John Lemen, born in Kentucky, took up land and died in Knox County, Indiana, after 1860. Mrs. Tennie Selby Burk, All States Hotel, Washington, D. C.

D-42. Carn.—Want birthplace of Phillip Carn (my great, great grandfather). Saw service in Revolutionary War. He was born about 1750 in North Carolina or South Carolina. Records were lost. He had a son, John, who was a schoolmaster. Wife died and left him with three girls, Mary, Mahalia and Rachel. Mary married George K. Fairey. She was my grandmother. Mrs. Elizabeth Fairey Whetstone, Rowesville, South Carolina.

D-42. (a) Powell.—Information as to the parents of Peter Powell, born 1779, in Danville, Virginia. Moved to Yanceyville, North Carolina. Married Martha Carroll. Would like to find her parents, too. They married about 1800. He had a brother Charles and a sister Mary (Polly), and his mother later married a man named Lyon.

(b) Matlock, Medlock.—Ancestry and names of the children of Nicholas Matlock of Yancy County, Virginia, born 1735, wife Elizabeth, born 1739. Would like to find the family name of Elizabeth. Mrs. P. O. Gunn, Huntsville, Missouri.

D-42. (a) Branch.—William Branch of Halifax County, North Carolina, made will 1794 had wife Elizabeth —. What was her maiden name? Was she related to family of Nicholas Long of Halifax County, North Carolina? or family of Blackman?

(b) Selby.—Want to correspond with descendants of William Selby who married Sarah Magruder, both of Maryland. She was daughter of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall. Mrs. Clem Wilson, 920 Travis Street, Amarillo, Texas.

D-42. (a) Barnes.—Wanted to correspond with persons who know anything of the descendants of John Barnes who served in the Revolution, and who married Sarah Avans in Prince Georges County, Maryland, in 1785. They probably moved to South Carolina a few years later.

(b) Barnes.—Wanted data concerning the parents and grandparents of John Barnes who married a Miss Nettles (Susan Ann, I think) about 1836 in Alabama. They lived in or near Selma, Alabama, prior to the Civil War. John Barnes probably moved to Alabama from South Carolina about 1819. The children were Hezekiah Nettles and Joseph Daniel. Mrs. Bernice Barnes Alexander, 300 New Second Street, Natchitoches, Louisiana.

D-42. (a) Ringo.—Samuel H. Ringo, born March 16, 1761, Hopewell, New Jersey, moved to Prince William County, Kentucky, in 1766, with his parents Henry and Margaret Major. Later, in 1795, moved to Montgomery County. He married in 1785 to —? He died in —?

(b) 13 children, born between 1786-1806. Margaret, Henry, Robert, Elizabeth, Joseph, John, Catherine, Samuel, Jr. (born April 22, 1798), Peter, Cornelius, Nancy, John and Andrew Hodge. Wanted his death date and name of his wife. Mrs. George W. Brune, 254 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, New Jersey.

D-42. (a) Matteson.—Amos Matteson, born 1778, Shaftsbury, Vermont, married Susannah — as his second wife. Said Susannah married second a Mr. Long. Who was Susannah?

(b) Daily.—John Daily, born 1791, Washington County, New York, possibly a son of Nathan, John or a Daniel Daily. Want any information in regard to his parentage. He came to Tioga County, Pennsylvania, in 1802. Mrs. F. V. Keller, 305 Coleman Street, Olean, New York.

D-42. (a) Lemmon.—James Lemmon (or Lemon) Revolutionary soldier, married Sarah Carr, Shelby County, Kentucky, about 1800. Name of Sarah Carr's parents and correct date of marriage and any other information on same. James was son of Robert Lemmon, also a Revolutionary soldier. They lived in Kentucky, 1786 to 1810.

(b) Robert Lemmon (or Lemon) Captain in the Revolutionary War, died in Shelby County, Kentucky, about 1800. Owned land there. Will probably in Shelby County. Name of wife? Any other information wanted. Mrs. Walker Gossett, Puritan Apartments, Louisville, Kentucky.

D-42. (a) Hedges-Riblan.—Wanted date of birth of William Hedges who died 1777, Frederick County, Maryland; date of his marriage to Elizabeth; her maiden name and her parents; William's parents; whether Elizabeth remarried, and to whom; dates of birth of their four children: Andrew, John, William and Levi; date of marriage of Levi to Rosannah Riblan; Rosannah's parents; names of Levi's twelve children.

(b) Cassity - Thompson - Armstrong.—Who was father of Peter Cassity, born 1775? Was this "Peter Cassady" of Augusta County, Virginia? His mother was a Thompson, daughter of Peter Thompson. Where did the Thompsons live? What was the Thompson girl's given name? What was date of marriage of Peter Cassity and Mary Armstrong? Peter Cassity died 1862, Bath or Fleming County, Kentucky. Mary died 1860. Mrs. W. F. Reiner, 1929 S. E. 20th Avenue, Portland, Oregon.

D-42. (a) Rice.—Wanted information concerning the parents of Margaret Rice who married James Morrison in Loudoun County, Virginia, in 1770. They remained in Virginia until 1774 then moved to Pennsylvania.

(b) Silloway.—Want information concerning Harriet Louise Silloway, born August 26, 1851, at Sardinia, New York, whose mother was Eunice Louise Cheney, born in 1811. Georgia M. Hitchcock, 25 Prospect Place, Tudor City, New York City.

D-42. (a) Trenary.—Want family record from any one having genealogy of Trenary family of Virginia. Winchester vicinity. Samuel Trenary died 1815. Wife Mary Archey or Avery died 1850. Understand the Trenary's were of French descent.

(b) McDowell-Gibson.—Want parents' name of Sarah McDowell, who married John Gibson, May 15, 1781, children: Mary, Margaret, Sarah, John, Hugh, William and Johnson. Did Sarah McDowell's father have Revolutionary record? Mrs. Henry W. Townsend, No. 7 East 65th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

D-42. (a) Eldridge.—Want names of parents of Benedict Eldridge, who was married May 10, 1787, to Rhoda Chevalier at Sharon, Conn. Moved to Broome County, New York, in 1808. Died in 1845.

(b) Black.—Want names of parents of George Black, 2nd, born probably at Oakham, Mass., April 23, 1773. Married Sally Blair at Oakham, Mass., Nov. 22, 1793. Died at Watervliet, New York, Nov. 1810. Mary E. Black, 1661 Park Road, Washington, D. C.



The Living Instrument

BY CATHERINE LE MASTER ECKRICH

*It is almost never the dead who come to bear
Us company, and ask, "Do you remember
yesterday,
How we two walked this selfsame garden-
way?"
It is seldom the dead who seek to share
Remembered blessedness, and fill the air
With unsaid words, and images beyond a spray
Of larkspur; who walk of afternoons and stay*

*To tea, and sit in the accustomed chair.
But through the living instrument, the pulsing
mind,
Are cast these proofs of you across the space
Between us, and along the wall entwined
With dreams. Rarely the dead come haunt a
place,
But those who live and yearn, in kind to kind.
Today I heard your voice and saw your face.*

Parliamentary Procedure

"Good reasons must, of force, give place to better."—Shakespeare.

THIS seems to be a very opportune time to answer questions that have come to me from many different states and localities. These questions have been answered many times before, but it seems absolutely necessary that I answer them again, not only to save postage and time and effort, but for the "peace of mind" of the Regent or member asking the question and for my own satisfaction and "peace of mind."

Please do not think for one minute that your Parliamentarian is scolding. However, there are many proofs "in hand" showing me that either you do not read the articles on Parliamentary Procedure in our magazine each month, or you do not study the pages of your Handbook, and least of all do you think of referring to your National By-Laws.

I believe the answer, in many instances, is as plain "as the nose on your face", in that chapters are still sending me their by-laws dated 1903 or 1906 or 1910, so outmoded that they are valueless as a guide to procedure in general.

Our National By-Laws have been amended many times in the last 30 years, and each time they are amended, all Chapter By-Laws should be changed to meet requirements in the newly amended National By-Laws, because, you understand, all Chapter and State By-Laws *must* conform to the National By-Laws. That is a mandatory ruling of the National Society.

Every officer in every one of our chapters should have a copy of the National By-Laws and should own a copy of the new 1942 Handbook. When I refer you to your National By-Laws, I do not mean a copy of the 1928 edition, or the 1936 edition, but I refer to the latest edition of the National By-Laws. When I refer to page 104 of the Handbook, I do not speak of the 1936 edition, but I am referring to the 1942 edition—now "just off the press." But please do not have your copy of the Handbook and never use it. Regents of Chapters, for instance, are still sending mail to the Parliamentarian addressed to Memorial Continental Hall, when the name and address of your Parliamentarian has been in the Handbook for some time.

The "Model set" of Chapter By-Laws that you will find on page 104 to 108 is suggested to help chapters draft their By-Laws in harmony with the National Rules. The arrangement of this "Model set" is according to directions given by Robert, and chapters will do well if they will study this outline before revising their by-laws. Also, please give heed to pages 108 to 119 for points of parliamentary procedure and much valuable information. For "Official Procedure for D. A. R. Functions" please follow the directions on pages 93 and 94, for I cannot give you any more explicit directions along this line than you will find on these two pages. "Suggestions for Planning State Conferences" as given on pages 95, 96, and 97 are very complete and helpful. Right here may I suggest that State Organizations be very sure that their State By-Laws are up-to-date and are in harmony with the rules of the National Society.

As I have repeated many times before, the authority vested in a State Society is very limited indeed, for the National Society has legislated almost entirely for the organization of chapters; hence, the authority of the State Organization is very limited and pertains almost exclusively to the establishment of its own State Organization. In general, a State Organization cannot legislate for the Chapters, nor can the State or Chapters legislate for the National. The members all join the National Society first and are directly and "firstly" members of the National Organization and "secondly" of the Chapters and "thirdly" the Chapters are members of the State Societies. So—the picture of the general setup of our organization in the National Society is first and is supreme, and the organization of Chapters is second, and the organization of Chapters into State Societies is third.

Right here I want to interpret, or I might say *reinterpret* a rule which seems to be misunderstood and, in many instances, is given the wrong interpretation in State By-Laws. I touched upon this matter in the article in the February, 1942, magazine, but I find that there seems to be a great deal of confusion on this point.

State Societies holding their State Conferences in the spring of the year should not base their representation for the State Conference of the current calendar year upon paid-up membership of any set date or time *OF THE PAST YEAR*. The National Rules make mandatory a State Organization and allow it to adopt by-laws not in conflict with National Laws. The State Organization may provide for dues for its own use. Therefore, it follows that the State in its rules may provide a penalty for non-payment of these dues.

The National By-Laws prescribe that "the representation of any Chapter at any meeting of the National Society, during the year beginning February 1, shall be based upon the number of members whose dues for the current year are credited upon the books of the Treasurer General the first day of February preceding the Continental Congress." The National Dues are payable on or before the first day of January, but the National Society allows an extra thirty days for emergencies in the payment of dues, before levying any penalty for the non-payment of dues. Therefore, I am of the opinion that State Societies should base their representation in State Conference on the paid-up membership of February 1, and should give Chapters an "emergency period" of at least 15 days before they be penalized. State Societies holding their conference in March can base their representation in State Conference upon the paid-up membership of a Chapter, according to the books of the Treasurer General, February 1 preceding conference. If there is to be a penalty, at least 15 days should be allowed, and any chapter failing to pay dues by February 15 of the same year "shall not be entitled to representation at the State Conference." This gives them an emergency period of 15 days to complete their records based on the paid-up membership as of February 1 of the current year. And do not prescribe that representation shall be based upon the paid-up membership as of February 1, *and at the same time* prescribe that if said dues are not paid *BEFORE* February 1, Chapters will not be allowed representation in State Conference.

DO NOT BASE YOUR REPRESENTATION FOR YOUR STATE CONFERENCE ON THE PAID-UP MEMBERSHIP OF THE PRECEDING YEAR. The current calendar year runs from January

1 to January 1, while the fiscal year is from March 1 to March 1 (National Society, the close of the fiscal year is March 31.)

Questions

Ques. (A) Can all right of representation be denied a Chapter if only a part of the State Dues for this year have been paid?

(B) Would not representation be based upon the number of dues that have already been paid?

Ans. (A) The Chapter *as a whole*, and not the individual member, is responsible for State Dues, therefore, it is my opinion that the Chapter must pay all of the dues, or the Chapter cannot be said to be in good-standing and cannot be allowed representation at the State Conference.

(B) No, because Chapters pay dues as a whole, and though they pay dues on a per capita basis, so much per member, representation is only allowed *for the Chapter as a whole*.

Ques. I was told that Chapters failing to pay dues to the State cannot be represented at the Continental Congress. Is that true?

Ans. No. There used to be a rule providing that Chapters failing to pay dues to the State could not be represented at Continental Congress. This formerly was a National By-Law, but as States cannot legislate for Chapters except in very limited matters, this provision was struck out of the National By-Laws. Neither can the State By-Laws legislate for the National Organization.

Ques. We have a by-law which says that a candidate for membership shall be voted upon by ballot, and two negative votes shall exclude from membership. Now, I am told this is in conflict with the National Rule.

Ans. It certainly is in conflict with the National Ruling. An applicant must be endorsed by two members in good standing, to whom the applicant is personally known. Then the name is presented to the Chapter and voted upon by ballot, by either the Executive Board or the Chapter (or both), and a majority vote is the one recognized by the National Society. (See National By-Laws, page 8, Article 1, Section 1.)

Ques. Is it possible for a candidate for President General to choose a First, Second, or Third Vice President General from a State already having a Vice President General?

Ans. At the bottom of page 9 of the new Handbook, you will find your answer. Article 4 of your National By-Laws says: "No two Vice Presidents General shall be residents of the same State or territory, or of the District of Columbia, or of any country geographically outside of the United States."

Ques. The question has come up in our Chapter as to the meaning of the word "quorum" when the names of applicants are to be voted upon. We have 12 members on our Executive Board. Must we have a majority vote of the entire Executive Board Members, or may we take a vote on the names of applicants when the necessary quorum is present (four)?

Ans. If your Executive Board has a quorum of four as the legal number required to transact business, and that is considered a number large enough to transact any other important business, it would be my opinion that it can also act upon the names of applicants. If you want to append a proviso that names of applicants be accepted by a larger quorum, you should provide for that in your by-laws.

Ques. Will you please give me the name of the simplified copy of Roberts Rules of Order?

Ans. I do not know of any simplified copy of Roberts Rules of Order Revised, unless it is the little book called "Parliamentary Practice", and it is very good, indeed, and it will help you to understand the fundamental principles of Parliamentary Law.

Ques. If the office of Regent becomes vacant, is the First Vice Regent to become acting Regent and then the Second Vice Regent to become First Vice Regent?

Ans. I think you should have a provision prescribed giving the first Vice Regent the right to become Regent, should there be a permanent vacancy. The word acting implies—performing a duty for another, holding a temporary rank, or position, or performing services temporarily, and that is all right when the vacancy is only temporary, but when the vacancy is permanent the Vice Regent should be permitted to step up into the vacancy as a permanent officer. However, this should be outlined in your by-laws, so that there would be no confusion about it.

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian, N. S. D. A. R.

City of Washington

(From Mount St. Alban)

BY EVELYN NORCROSS SHERRILL

(Prize Winning Poem, April D. A. R. Literary Contest)

*Our city sleeps in gentle, twinkling mist
Below the Cross of Peace where pilgrims kneel;
Virginia hills are crowned with amethyst
Hiding the dross that sunlit hours reveal.
The dome against the east holds memory
Of storm-swept years and sheds a mellow glow;
Reflection makes the tallest spire we see
Image the truth, lighting the way we go.
To-night our Lincoln leaves his high white throne
That he may walk the streets with Washington.
They pass their monuments of sculptured stone
And fuse again the liberties each won.
We feel new strength and wisdom in the air—
The spirit of our fathers brooding there.*

(Magazine chairman for Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, D. C. D. A. R.)

State Conferences

CALIFORNIA

THE thirty-fourth annual State Conference was held February 11-13, 1942, at the Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, Mrs. Perry Wallace MacDonald, State Regent, presiding at all sessions. Because of the danger of blackouts, the usual opening evening meeting and reception were omitted. After the Conference was called to order Wednesday morning, a message of welcome, which had been sent by the Mayor of Los Angeles, was read. Mrs. Frank H. Stanbery, general chairman of the Conference, welcomed the delegates and guests. Miss Estelle Farrington, Regent of Sequoia Chapter, responded. The reports of the State officers followed, after which the Conference voted to purchase a thousand-dollar defense bond from the funds of the State treasury.

A luncheon honored Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, Mrs. John Whittier Howe Hodge, Second Vice-President General, and Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell, Treasurer General. Short addresses were made by Mrs. Pouch and the other National officers.

In the afternoon the regents of Southern California read their reports. "What the Daughters Do" was the theme of the evening for the reports of the National and State Committees.

Thursday morning the resolutions were read and the nominations for state officers were made. A luncheon followed in honor of Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, Mrs. E. Thomas Boyd, National Chairman National Defense Through Patriotic Education, Mrs. Asa Foster Harshberger, National Chairman Junior American Citizens, and Mrs. James Van Kirk Whittingham, State President Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Harshberger made the two luncheon addresses.

Thursday afternoon the regents of Northern California made their reports, after which Dr. Stewart W. McClelland spoke of the work at Lincoln University, of which he is president. Then followed an impres-

sive memorial ceremony in charge of the State Chaplain, Mrs. Arthur G. Kieser. In the evening the usual banquet was held, this time in honor of Mrs. William H. Pouch. The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the California State Society, the sixth in the nation, followed; the program given on the evening of December 10, 1891, at the organizing meeting was reproduced. A reception was held at the conclusion of the program in the foyer of the Biltmore ballroom.

At the Friday morning session the resolutions were voted upon and Mrs. William H. Pouch gave her conference address. At the suggestion of Mrs. William L. Stone, State Recording Secretary, the assembly voted to give a moment of silent prayer of thanksgiving that the society has at its head during this time of national crisis a woman of the character of Mrs. Pouch.

The luncheon was in honor of Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, Mrs. James William Jeffers, State Organizing Secretary, Mrs. Frederick W. Wikoff, State Vice-Chairman Junior Membership, and the chairmen of the seventeen Junior Groups. After the report of the election committee, the chairmen of Junior Groups told of the work that had been accomplished during the past year.

The newly elected officers were then installed and the Conference was adjourned.

SARA MAYNADIER RIDDLE

(Mrs. Lawrence Melville Riddle),
State Historian.

MINNESOTA

THE Fiftieth Anniversary of Minnesota D. A. R. was noted at the 47th State Conference held March 3, 4, 5, 1942, when the Minneapolis D. A. R. Unit was hostess to the meeting. The Minnesota D. A. R. was organized on January 15, 1892.

More than three hundred Minnesota Daughters attended this Anniversary conference, which was conducted under the gracious and efficient guidance of Miss Nellie L. Sloan, State Regent. We were

fortunate indeed in having as our honored guests, Mrs. Wm. H. Pouch, President General, Mrs. S. J. Campbell, Treasurer General and Mrs. Floyd W. Bennison, 3rd Vice President General, N. S. D. A. R.—also Mrs. Joseph Cutting, State Regent of North Dakota, and Mrs. John H. Cumbow, Regent of South Dakota, who brought greetings.

Two of Minnesota's past national officers were also present, Miss Minnie L. Dilley, Honorary Vice President General, and Mrs. Leland S. Duxbury, Historian General, also spoke.

The completion of the fund for the Minnesota bell at Valley Forge which was dedicated on April 10, 1941, constituted the outstanding project along historical research lines; we were indeed fortunate that this bell could be dedicated during the term of our own Mrs. L. S. Duxbury, as Historian General. A large delegation from Minnesota accompanied Miss Nellie L. Sloan, State Regent, to Valley Forge, where she presented the bell.

Interesting reports of Chapter Regents, State Chairmen and Officers revealed a varied amount of work accomplished in Minnesota the past year, with emphasis on work for the Red Cross, war relief, National Defense and the U. S. O.

The State Officers Club presented the Minnesota D. A. R. with a lovely American flag, in honor of the twenty State Regents who have served Minnesota Chapter since 1892.

Tuesday evening the Children of the American Revolution gave a reception and dinner honoring Mrs. Wm. H. Pouch, as Honorary National President C. A. R., Mrs. Floyd W. Bennison, Third Vice President General, and Miss Nellie L. Sloan, State Regent. Mrs. Pouch brought a splendid message to the children. During the evening's program they exemplified the work of a C. A. R. annual meeting, conducting the business of their society with poise and precision.

Wednesday's session of the conference was preceded by a round table discussion conducted by our President General pertaining to D. A. R. work in general.

The State Historian brought the suggestion of marking the site of the adoption of our State Constitution, before the conference and it was voted to place a marker at this site. The details of which are left

to the State Regent and Historian, or committee.

The tellers reported the following officers unanimously elected to serve for two years 1942-1944. Miss Nellie L. Sloan, Chisago City, State Regent—Miss Louise Burwell, Minneapolis, Vice Regent—Mrs. J. R. McGiffert, Duluth, Chaplain—Mrs. A. H. P. Houser, Minneapolis, Recording Secretary, Mrs. T. J. Kennedy, St. Paul, Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. F. E. Olney, Minneapolis, Treasurer—Mrs. Clyde Robbins, Tracy, Registrar—Mrs. H. G. Conant, Minneapolis, Consulting Registrar—Mrs. Albert T. Stearns, St. Paul, Curator, and Mrs. Bunn T. Willson, Rochester, Historian; and Mrs. Amos L. Warner, Minneapolis, Librarian.

The splendid "Flag Tribute", written by our beloved member, Mrs. O. D. Wisner, was reproduced on a record, which she had made just two weeks before her passing.

A "Golden Anniversary" scrap book was prepared—which contains photos and greetings from almost all of the twenty Regents who have served Minnesota D. A. R. so faithfully—together with photos and data pertaining to Minnesota daughters who have served as National officers. The Sibley House Properties, "The Mount Vernon of Minnesota" is shown in one section, followed by a page or pages of the work of each chapter. The scrap book is headed with the work of the National Society. The plan for compiling this historic record was to collect data and material from the beginning of the State and chapter organizations, and save it for all time in this special book. However, time had lost many of the articles. We are happy, however, that much material was gathered and preserved—many of the clippings are yellowed with age—their value lies not in the appearance but rather in the contents of the articles; data which gives us an appreciation of the splendid work and guidance that has been ours in the past.

The conference dinner was preceded by a reception, when approximately 400 guests and friends of Minnesota D. A. R. gathered to greet the new officers and the pilgrims.

Miss Nellie L. Sloan, State Regent, presided, introducing our honored guest speaker, Mrs. Wm. H. Pouch, President General, who won the hearts of the audience by her gracious and humanitarian approach to the problems of the day.

Fifty pilgrims were presented during the program—and were thrilled when Miss Jean Zamboni, pilgrim from the Owatonna Chapter, was chosen for the trip to Washington. Since she is one of twins, who had never been separated, Owatonna chapter is making arrangements to see that Edith accompanies her sister to Washington. Mrs. Pouch drew the rose containing Jean's name.

The Twin City Good Citizenship Pilgrim's Club presented "American Ode" in chorus, which was arranged and directed by Miss Gertrude Gray Smith.

The Conference drew to a close with the annual meeting of the Sibley House Association, which was held on Thursday. Reports showed that work of this Association which controls the properties of Sibley House, has gone steadily forward during the past year; that the museums contain approximately 2200 museum pieces, ranging in size from a tiny thimble to a stage coach—and in antiquity back to 1670. That the visitors numbered 10,023. \$7,377.86 was sent to the Treasurer General for credit and refund. The tea house served 14,131 guests during the season. Soldiers and nurses in military uniform are admitted free—also school children.

The luncheon which honored the Sibley House Officers and State Officers, was held at 12:30—Mrs. Campbell, our Treasurer General, was guest speaker. Solos were rendered by Miss Dorothy Ryan.

The business of Sibley House Association was completed in the afternoon—and Minnesota Daughters left the Conference with a deep sense of appreciation and gratitude to those who have carried on the work so faithfully and well.

GRACE NYE WILLSON,
(Mrs. B. T.) Rochester, Minn.

State Historian,
Minnesota D. A. R.

RHODE ISLAND

THE Rhode Island Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its forty-eighth State Conference, on March 12th

1942, at the Biltmore Hotel Providence. After the usual processional, of State Regent, Ex-National Officers, Honorary State Regents, State Officers and Regents, escorted by Color Bearers and Pages, the meeting was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. T. Frederick Chase.

Following the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and a recital of the Americans Creed, the State Regent greeted the assemblage and introduced the Hon. Dennis J. Roberts, Mayor of Providence, who warmly welcomed the Society and praised its works. A response given by the State Vice Regent, Mrs. Howard B. Gorham, preceded greetings by two Vice Presidents General, Mrs. Albert L. Calder 2d, and Mrs. William L. Manchester, and by the following Honorary State Regents, Mrs. Philip Caswell, Mrs. Arthur M. McCrillis and Mrs. John T. Gardner.

The State President of the Children of the American Revolution, Miss Susan W. Handy brought greetings from her society. Reports of State Officers, State Chairmen of National and Special Committees were given. A report of the Rhode Island Society Children of the American Revolution was given by the Junior President, Miss Phylis Mowry.

A memorial service for deceased members was held, under the direction of the State Chaplain, Mrs. Harold C. Johnson, and the State Registrar, Miss Alice B. Almy, with Mrs. Howard S. Almy, as soloist. A recess was declared.

After luncheon, a trio consisting of Louise Church Almy, Irene Bowen Allen and Audrey Munro Buckingham, sang. A report of S. A. R.-D. A. R. Junior Assembly was given by Mr. Vernon S. Allen, and one by the Rhode Island Good Citizenship Pilgrims Club, Miss Shirley Holley, President, followed. The presentation of Good Citizenship Pilgrims was given by the chairman of that committee, Miss Hattie O. E. Spaulding. The girl selected as winner of the award, with a visit to the D. A. R. Congress was Miss Mary V. Primiano, a senior at the Warren High School.

Mrs. John T. Gardner former State Regent, was nominated for the office of Vice President General, of the National Society, by former Vice President General, Mrs. Albert L. Calder 2d, and seconded by The

State Regent, Mrs. T. Frederick Chase. The Rhode Island Society indorsed the nomination.

The singing of Blest Be the Tie That

Binds by the assemblage and the retirement of the colors concluded the meeting.

MAUDE D. CHASE,
State Historian.



Madam Chiang Kai-shek

THERE are women the very mention of whose names suggests brilliant flowers and the sun. Such a one is Madame Chiang Kai-shek, the wife of the famous Chinese Generalissimo, despite the fact that most of her life has been spent in the midst of political turmoil and the last four years of it amid the blood and bombing of modern warfare. These years of suffering have not dimmed the radiance of her striking personality, though anxiety for the safety of her husband and the pressure of the many affairs for which she is responsible prove a severe strain on her nervous resources.

The youngest daughter of a Christian minister, Madame Chiang Kai-shek comes of a brilliant family, which has contributed so many leaders to the government that the Republic is sometimes humorously referred to as the Soong dynasty—thus linking her maiden name of Soong with a brilliant dynasty in which great works of creative genius were produced, but in which also China fought a long and bitter struggle against a ruthless invader, who had occupied a large part of the country.

A Notable Family

Madame Chiang Kai-shek has spent many years in America and is, indeed, a graduate of Wellesley College. Many a public man in England might envy the fluency with which she can make an impromptu speech in English or her ready grasp of the essential facts in a situation.

She does not, however, hold a prominent position in the government of the country, although she was for a short period in charge of the building up of the Air Force. Her main energies are devoted to the organization of the women of China, the relief of suffering and the building up of the morale of the country.

One particular piece of work, for which she has made herself specially responsible, is the care of the orphans and those children who have become separated from their parents as a result of the Japanese invasion. Their number runs into several thousands.

New in Chinese Life

In order to train young women for helping in this work and also for the nursing of the wounded and the care of refugees, Madame Chiang Kai-shek has established a large training centre, which she herself personally supervises.



Where the Bee Sucks

BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

*Where the bee sucks, there suck I:
In a cowslip's bell I lie;
There I couch when owls do cry,
On the bat's back I do fly
After summer merrily:*

*Merrily, merrily, shall I live now,
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough.*

News Items



AT THE UNVEILING OF THE TABLET MARKING THE SITE OF "MR. ANDERSON'S LOG COLLEGE," THE PREDECESSOR OF MARYVILLE COLLEGE. READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: MISSES BERTIE, DELIA AND MARY LOU HARRIS, THE GRANDDAUGHTERS OF SIMON HARRIS; MRS. WILLIAM H. POUCH, PRESIDENT GENERAL; AND MRS. E. E. PATTON, A GREAT GRANDDAUGHTER OF SIMON HARRIS AND REGENT OF THE SIMON HARRIS CHAPTER

Knoxville Chapter Places Tablet

THE Simon Harris Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Knoxville, Tenn., was organized April 12, 1941, at the home of the Organizing Regent, Mrs. E. E. Patton, with twenty-six members.

The Chapter was named for Simon Harris of Virginia, who served as a Fifer at the age of twelve, and was at Yorktown and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis.

Ten of the organizing members are descendants of Simon Harris: Three granddaughters, four great-granddaughters (one of whom is the Regent), and three great-great-granddaughters. The membership is now thirty-five with six papers pending.

This Society meets in the evening for the benefit of the teachers, the business girls, and others who cannot attend daytime meetings.

The Regent of Simon Harris Chapter has been the Volunteer Secretary of the Production Department of Knoxville Red Cross for more than a year. She keeps records of the number of workers and hours worked, garments finished, garments knitted, surgical dressings made, and garments shipped. The Chapter has a Red Cross unit which keeps very busy.

On January 23, 1942, Mrs. Keith Noe, one of our members and a teacher at the Juvenile Home, presented about thirty students in a program in Americanism (Mrs. Noe uses the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship as a text book). Each of the twenty-two boys and girls who had memorized the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and the American's Creed was presented with an American Flag. The fifteen Chapter members who attended felt that some-

thing really worthwhile had been accomplished.

On November 2, 1941, the Chapter, with the aid of Maryville College and its president, Dr. Ralph W. Lloyd, unveiled a 6-ton, pink marble boulder upon which was a bronze tablet having a bas-relief of the "Log College" and the following inscription:

ONE-EIGHTH OF A MILE WEST
OF THIS SPOT
THERE STOOD THE BUILDING OF
UNION ACADEMY, GENERALLY CALLED
"MR. ANDERSON'S LOG COLLEGE"
WHICH WAS CONDUCTED
FROM 1802 TO 1812
BY REV. ISAAC ANDERSON
FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT
OF MARYVILLE COLLEGE
OF WHICH UNION ACADEMY
WAS THE PREDECESSOR
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY
MARYVILLE COLLEGE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE SIMON HARRIS CHAPTER
NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
NOVEMBER 2, 1941

The Regent, Mrs. Patton, presided at the ceremony. The marker was unveiled by two of the granddaughters, Misses Delia and Bertie Harris, and the dedicatory address was made by our honored guest, Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General. Dr. Lloyd gave the historical sketch of Maryville College, and music was furnished by a trio from the college. More than two hundred interested guests were present to witness the unveiling.

Centuries of Courage

DURING the dawn's radiant procession o'er this far-western heaven, thousands of years ago Indians here in Alameda, California, with tender grace conducted one of their greatest ceremonies. The wee early hours of the new day were chosen by them as the most fitting time to christen their new-born! Indian song-makers sang sweet melodies and the throng and meadow larks joined in while the hours were beautiful and tranquil beneath enchanting skies.

In years long after that first sweet ritual, when the time came for those same members of the tribe to watch their last glori-

ous sunset slip through the Golden Gate, their friends and kinsfolk solemnly gathered in the campfire circle and thoughtfully performed the fitting preparations for burial. Indian grief is very deep, and really reverent. The remains were placed in the Indian Mound, situated on the eastern tip of this island, where the sun could gently touch it, first, at daybreak. This mound apparently was the only one used exclusively for interment in all the bay region.

In the opinion of authorities, the Alameda Indian Mound is presumed to be one of the largest true burial mounds to be found in the United States. It covered almost three acres of ground. Its length was four hundred feet. In height it was fourteen feet, and in width one hundred and fifty.

Generation after generation had placed its dead in this Mound, probably stretching over a period of from seven to eight hundred years. The bodies were laid tier upon tier, lying on the left side, looking toward the sunrise. They lay six to eight feet apart, each having the same posture, knees drawn up to the chin, hands clasped in front of them. Strands of shells adorned many of the heads, possibly those of Chiefs, and by the sides of some were shell ornaments, fine flint and obsidian spear and arrow heads; bone needles, wampum, abalone ornaments, an occasional mortar, pestel, sinker, bear or boar tusk, and a few matched shell necklaces. The handwork on the abalone specimens was very fine and delicate. It may be seen in the collection from this Mound recently given to our National Museum in Washington, D. C., by the Copa de Oro Chapter of Alameda, California.

One tier only still rests undisturbed just as the Indians left it. In 1908 the rest of the Mound was removed as part of a development project. Homes stand today upon that hallowed ground, but when Alameda's first white settlers arrived they found large, old oak trees atop that Mound. What a pity it was torn aside, for now it undoubtedly would be a National Monument in which this city could take great pride. Standing still intact it would have nobly served as a reminder of a courageous race to fortify our own now facing the duties, dangers and death that threatens it.

Some comfort may be gathered from knowing, however, that one of the roads constructed from the enormous amount of



BOULDER MARKING LOCATION OF A PREHISTORIC MOUND, ERECTED BY COPA DE ORO CHAPTER. FRONT ROW, LEFT TO RIGHT—MRS. FREDERICK G. BAKER, A CHARTER MEMBER OF CHAPTER; MRS. DAVID E. WELLS, REGENT; MRS. JOHN N. YOUNG; MRS. RUDOLPH N. GSCHWIND, HOLDS CHAPTER BANNER. MISS MAUDE POWELL, CENTER BACK ROW. MRS. CHARLES M. ROMANOWITZ, HOLDS STARS AND STRIPES

oyster and clam shells used to make the Indian Mound, has served ever since its demolition as a sturdy, strong approach to an area near this city, which today is a strictly guarded military district. What a thrill for Indian draftees to feel that their ancestors, too, prepared material playing a vital part in America's defense program. Twenty-five hundred Indian citizens in California alone signed up last "R" day, Feb. 14th. Many of their footprints may be made on this very highway started by their forefathers' patient industry in prehistoric ages. From the Klamath Indian Tribe, Klamath Falls, Oregon, \$150,000.00 just last week also was poured into our Nation's war supplies. The Indians of today, like those of yore, cherish our country.

When our own, sterling patriot and President-General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, in her luncheon address at the Women's City Club, in San Francisco, Feb. 16, 1942, spoke in highest praise of the fine way she had seen some twenty little Indian children in the Grade School of the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada, correctly salute our Flag, during her special visit with them there just the day before, we from the Copa de Oro Chapter who were

at that gathering of the Daughters of the American Revolution felt that her warm admiration prophesied the part those little tots with the big brown eyes would play, too, some day in this Republic. Oh may all our Indian boys and girls, laugh and sing and play, not as survivors of a vanquished race, but as heirs to rights once assailed and stolen, but now recognized and restored. Theirs is the reward for the long night of faith and waiting Indian people have groped through for them.

On Bunker Hill Day, June 17, 1914, the Copa de Oro Chapter, of Alameda, California, placed a handsome stone marker one thousand feet east of the site of the Indian Mound described above, in commemoration of the earliest known inhabitants of this land. One member, Ishi, of the Southern Yana tribe, was alive and shyly unveiled the monument that day in memory to his people. Ishi was of true Indian descent, quiet in manner, sensitive and sincere.

As the Indians centuries before us faced a changing world with courage, and with unwhimpering faith looked forward to a future worth having, we in our present dismay must cultivate like faith and courage. We must refuse to repine. We must ex-

plify the spirit that motivated our ancestors too, and saw them through the terrors of the American Revolution. Thus will today's defense job be done to our credit. Thus only will we move forward, and with our Indian friends behold anew Victory's grand morn again illumine our whole Country.

Yes, from the Statue of Liberty to the Golden West, we Americans who hold our faith unsullied shall fight hard in the undimmed light of Freedom until we triumph.

EDNA K. BARKER,
Copa de Oro Chapter,
Museum Chairman,
Alameda, California.

Bristol Chapter Celebrates Anniversary

BRISTOL Chapter D. A. R. celebrated its Golden Anniversary December 8, 1941. The Regent, Mrs. Samuel A. Hall, presided, and introduced the State Regent, Mrs. T. Frederick Chase, the State Officers, ex-National Officers, and State Chapter Regents. The history of the Chapter was compiled and read by the State Registrar, and the Chapter's Recording Secretary, Miss Alice B. Almy.

The first Chapter in New England was organized at the home of the State Regent and organizer, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Bristol, Rhode Island, December 14, 1891, with twelve women enrolled. The chapter was named Bristol in honor of the town, which was so rich in history, and in honor of the many men who served in the Revolutionary War.

In the early days the chapter did much in the way of historical research, although it was run more on a social line than now.

They gave \$1,000 for Continental Hall, sending \$300 for the first contribution, and were the first in New England and the second in the land to contribute towards this fund.

In 1897 they marked 32 Revolutionary soldier's graves. They were one of the first to have a C. A. R. society.

There were two Real Daughters among their members: Mrs. Elizabeth Church Wardwell and Mrs. Clarissa Peck Smith. They both died the same year, 1905.

The first State fall meeting was held in Bristol August 29, 1901, with Bristol Chapter as hostess.

Our beloved leader and organizer, Mrs. Wilbour, passed away March 25, 1913, and at that time a fund was started for a memorial to her. The R. I. room in Continental Hall was dedicated in her memory and when Constitution Hall was built the

fund was put into that building also in her memory.

At the beginning of the World War, April 1917, the chapter was most active in organizing the Bristol branch of the American Red Cross, resulting in a membership of 1,100 in one year. They have continued their interest in this organization and at the present time the members are engaged in all branches of Red Cross work.

Bristol Chapter restored the Old East Burial Ground where many Revolutionary soldiers are buried. They erected an iron fence around the ground and placed bronze tablets on the gates. Four books were compiled with the list of graves in this old burial ground. They are still custodian of the place.

The Chapter is the proud possessor of their own chapter house, left to them by the late Emma Munroe.

Two of their members have been Vice Presidents General: Mrs. Joshua Wilbour and Mrs. William E. Manchester.

Last year the old Barracks House on High St., Bristol, was marked with a bronze tablet.

February 1939 a C. A. R. group was organized called the Gov. William Bradford Society. This is the third group that the chapter has sponsored in its 50 years.

All thru these years Bristol Chapter has carried on its work capably and harmoniously. Giving Flags to patriotic organizations, to schools and to Americanization classes, holding historical exhibits, adopting a Becker Girl, sewing and knitting for the Red Cross, entertaining the Home for Aged Women each Christmas, and doing our share of all State and National D. A. R. work.

Alice B. Almy,
Recording Secretary.



IRISH REVOLUTIONARY TABLECLOTH

Revolutionary Relic in Reno

A PRECIOUS article, relic of Revolutionary days, is a hand-woven, Irish linen tablecloth, the keepsake of Mrs. Howard Beers, Reno, Nevada. It was presented to her by her grandmother, Mrs. Richard Hinckley, born Polly Clemens, and a relative of Samuel Clemens or "Mark Twain", famous as a literary genius and an early-day resident of Virginia City, Nevada.

The cloth is sixty-two by fifty-six inches, woven in two shades of linen, the natural or beige, and the white, which is the bleached product. In the center of this tablecloth is an imposing building, evidently governmental, from which floats two Union Jacks with, below, two colonial flags of thirteen stripes and an equal number of stars. There are two lions, one on each side of the cupola, and an English crown under the cupola. The border consists of mounted knights in armour, armed with spears, in pairs and singles, their steeds prancing.

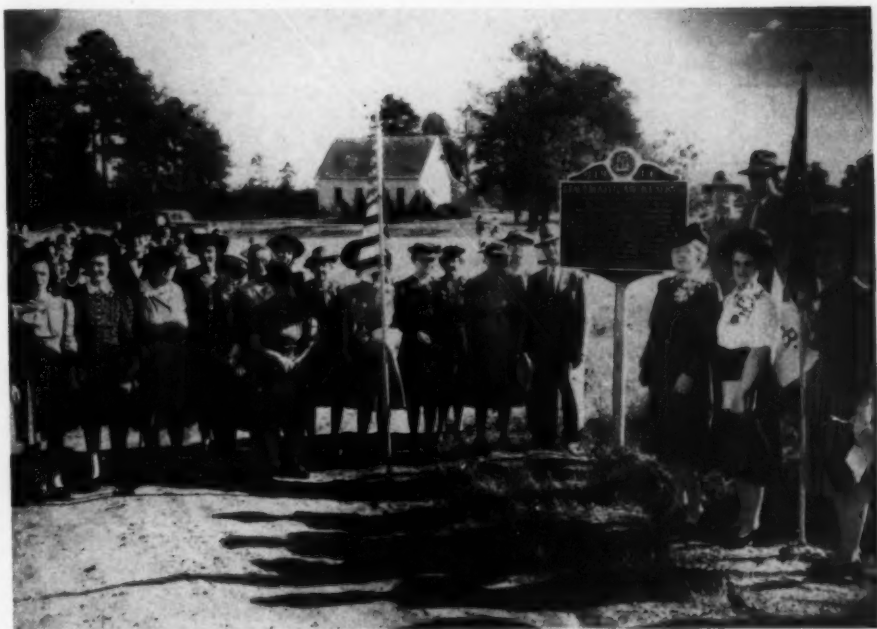
Further embellishments consist of the Tudor roses of England, thistles of Scotland, and the shamrocks for Ireland.

Mrs. Beers states the tablecloth was in her family for two generations before her grandmother, Polly Clemens, possessed it, and that it was woven in Ireland. It is evident that it was designed and fashioned by a patriotic Irish-American person.

MRS. THURLOW DOUGLAS,
*Historian Nevada Sagebrush Chapter,
Reno, Nevada.*

Polly Clemens, born in Coventry, New York, relative of Samuel Clemens or "Mark Twain", married Richard Hinckley; Polly's father was Philo Clemens and Philo's wife was Sally Wylie.

Then Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hinckley's daughter was Sarah Hinckley who married George G. Millay, related to Edna St. Vincent Millay, poetess. Mr. and Mrs. George G. Millay's daughter is Mrs. Howard Beers of Reno.



THE JOHN HOUSTON CHAPTER, THOMASTON, GEORGIA, RECENTLY DEDICATED A GOVERNMENT MARKER COMMEMORATING THE SITE OF THE RESERVATION SET ASIDE BY THE TREATY OF INDIAN SPRINGS OF 1821, FOR THE CREEK INDIAN CHIEF KNOWN AS TUSTENNUGGEE EMATHLA. THE CEREMONY TOOK PLACE AT THE SIGHT OF THE MARKER, THREE MILES SOUTH OF THOMASTON. MRS. J. E. HAYES, STATE HISTORIAN, DELIVERED THE ADDRESS

Chapter Golden Jubilee

GASPEE Chapter, D. A. R., celebrated its Golden Jubilee January 12, 1942, at the Providence Plantations Club. Fifty years ago Mrs. William R. Talbot and Mrs. William Ames were made Honorary Regents by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, with authority to organize a chapter in Providence. They proceeded to interest the following group: Miss Mary Cornelia Talbot, Miss Sarah L. Humphreys, Miss Maria Benedict, Mrs. Cornelia V. Washburn, Miss Frances S. Hopkins, Mrs. Rebekah B. G. Goddard, Miss Mary S. Stockbridge, Mrs. Gabrielle Postlewaite Mason, Miss Sarah D. Postlewaite, Mrs. Harriett E. Thomas, Mrs. Mary H. Foster, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Digby, Mrs. Mary F. Washburn, Miss Harriet Talbot, Mrs. Eliza A. H. Grinnell, Miss Elizabeth B. Dexter, Mrs. Emily E. H. Durfee, Mrs. Lucy G. Jackson, Mrs. Harriet M. Buffum, Mrs. Edith B. H. Mason, Mrs. Louisa L.

Peck, Mrs. Alice W. D. Bogart, Mrs. Edith L. Howard, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Vernon Blake, Miss Sarah F. Vose, Mrs. Annie E. Thomas, Miss Helena P. Thomas, Mrs. Katherine C. G. Greene, Mrs. Susan G. Dorrance, Mrs. Kate M. White, Miss Margarethe Dwight, Miss Helen Talbot, Miss Anne W. Stockbridge, Mrs. Alice H. D. Greene, Miss Julia L. Mauran, Miss Anne T. Vernon and Miss Adelaide Winthrop Vernon who became the Charter members of Gaspee Chapter. The seven last named will be honored guests of the chapter at the luncheon tomorrow.

The chapter has been served by 25 regents. Mrs. Albert G. Durfee, the first regent, was followed by Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard, Mrs. W. E. Wilder, Mrs. Walter A. O. Neck, Mrs. Charles W. Lippitt, Mrs. John F. Huntsman, Mrs. William H. Arnold, Mrs. Richard J. Barker, Miss Mary A. Greene, Mrs. Walter Preston, Miss Barbara H. Tal-

bot, Mrs. Albert L. Calder 2nd, Miss C. Katherine Clarke, Mrs. William R. Babcock, Miss Sarah Dyer Barnes, Mrs. Frank Waterman, Miss Cynthia Potter, Mrs. Charles H. Remington, Mrs. Arthur M. McCrillis, Mrs. Frank M. Adams, Mrs. James B. Littlefield, Mrs. William N. Hughes, Mrs. T. Frederick Chase, Mrs. James J. Lister and Mrs. Ernest A. Jenckes. Five of these regents have served the State Society in the capacity of state regent: Miss Amelia S. Knight, Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Mrs. Albert L. Calder 2nd, Mrs. Arthur M. McCrillis, and the present regent, Mrs. T. Frederick Chase.

Even at the organization meeting this group of 39 women launched plans for a Loan Exhibition. From the proceeds of this venture and an historical festival "Rhode Island Days of Auld Lang Syne", held four years later, \$1,000 was paid into the treasury of Brown University for the Gaspee Chapter Prize Fund. Each year some student may write a competitive essay on some topic in R. I. history, the winner receiving the income of this fund in prize money.

Gaspee has always been interested in educational projects. As long ago as 1899 Miss Sarah Doyle started the work of educating the foreign born. Miss Sarah Dyer Barnes continued and increased the scope of the work. Lectures were given in Portuguese, Italian, and Yiddish for many years.

During the early history of the chapter Gaspee was an annual contributor to the Mt. Vernon Association and placed a tablet in memory of Mrs. William Ames in a pew of the Pohick Church under the care of this association.

At times of national stress Gaspee has been alert to her obligations. In the Spanish-American War \$100 was donated to the Surgeon General as well as sums of money for the erection of a memorial to Rebecca Walworth who died as result of her duties in the war. When the California earthquake took place, Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt organized the California Relief Committee, which did yeoman work in raising funds for the stricken area.

Gaspee has been statue conscious. Generous sums have been sent to the committee erecting the Lafayette Statue in Paris, the Gen. Nathaniel Greene Statue, and the Dorothea Spotswood Statue (Patrick Henry's daughter). It has also erected many bronze tablets, one on the site of the

old Sabin Tavern, one on the exterior and many on the interior of Gaspee house, the medallion in honor of the founder, Mrs. Talbot, being especially beautiful, and made possible by Mrs. Frank A. Sayles. At the invitation of the Sons of the American Revolution. The chapter joined them in commemorating the Providence Tea Party when 300 pounds of tea were dumped in Market Square and burned. The tablets now adorn the old Market House.

The most ambitious project that the chapter has accomplished has been the purchase and restoration of Gaspee House, saving this historic building for posterity.

Under the inspired leadership of Mrs. Arthur M. McCrillis, the Permanent Home Committee, consisting of Mrs. Charles H. Remington, Mrs. James B. Littlefield, Mrs. T. Frederick Chase and Miss Ada L. Sawyer, accomplished this stupendous task in a very short time. Mrs. McCrillis organized the committee on March 25, 1924. The house was purchased in June, 1929, mortgage burned in January of 1930 and the house dedicated in 1931 on the chapter's 39th birthday.

Through the generous contributions of Mrs. Frank A. Sayles, Miss Margarethe Dwight, Miss Sarah Dyer Barnes, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Mrs. John O. Ames, Dr. Halsey De Wolf, Mrs. Robert H. I. Goddard, Senator Jesse H. Metcalf and Governor Norman Case, beside the many smaller gifts of members and friends, this was made possible.

The purchase has great significance not only for Gaspee Chapter but for the city and state as well. In the front room of the old Sabin Tavern patriots met and plotted the destruction of the British Schooner Gaspee, in the kitchen lead was melted into bullets for the raid and from it the raiders successfully went down the bay and burned this British ship, the first overt act of the American Revolution.

The Auditorium of Gaspee House has been opened many times for use of allied patriotic organizations and the State Society. It has become a custom to entertain the Good Citizenship Pilgrims each year before the R. I. Pilgrim is selected to represent the state in Washington. The State Society, Children of the American Revolution, was organized under its roof. The Gaspee Museum now houses the State Library D. A. R. Many National Defense

meetings as well as meetings of the Junior Assembly have been held here.

The members of Gaspee Chapter and their friends gathered to make this 50th birthday a gala event. As part of the program the first meeting was enacted by members of the chapter in costume of the early 90's. The script had been prepared by Mrs. Charles E. Bartlett from the archives and early records. The skit was followed by the High Lights of the last fifty years given by the Honorary Regents. The

bridge between the early years and the recent ones was filled by Mrs. Frank T. Boutelle, historian. The regent Mrs. Ernest A. Jenckes was toastmistress and reminded her audience that Gaspee has seven living charter members and that one of them Mrs. J. Benton Porter is also the only living charter member of the National Society in Rhode Island. There are seven charter members living, five of which were present at the celebration.

Alice C. Bartlett.

Washington Chapter Observes Anniversary

THE Captain Joseph Magruder Chapter of the Washington D. A. R. celebrated its 25th anniversary recently at the D. A. R. Chapter House.

The regent Mrs. Joseph H. Brisebois presided. The prayers were led by Mrs. Sarah R. Harmon. The members of the chapter sang patriotic songs accompanied by Mrs. Earl B. Fuller.

Miss Lida B. Earhart was in charge of the program. The mistress of ceremonies was Mrs. David D. Caldwell founder of the chapter.

The program included addresses by Mrs. David D. Caldwell, founder; Mrs. Ira C. Whitacre, "Our Captain"; Miss Lida B. Earhart, "On and Off the Record"; Mrs. Everett L. Harvey, "Our Former Regents"; Mrs. Paul Crummett of the ways and means committee; Mrs. Earl B. Fuller on the work of the chapter in Washington; Miss Katherine L. Harvey on the history of the chapter; and Mrs. Herbert E. Merwin on special gifts to the state and national Society.

Also Mrs. Arthur Field, "Aid to Approved Schools"; Mrs. Floyd J. Farber, "The Strangers Within Our Gates"; Mrs. Harry W. Garis who told amusing incidents; Mrs. Joseph Stewart, who told of the great interest in the national magazine of the Society; Mrs. Anne E. Dennison, contributions to the D. A. R. Library and Museum; Mrs. Harold D. Baker, "On Being a Page"; Mrs. Joseph A. Horner, treasurer; Mrs. D. C. Richardson, "Conservation of Human Resources"; Mrs. Ida B. Toense, "Conservation of Material Resources"; Mrs. Anna Belle Stewart, "The Work of the Chapter"; Mrs. Thomas M. Roberts, "Chapter Members elected to State and National

Offices" and Mrs. Joseph H. Brisebois, "Our Faults and Our Virtues".

Mrs. Harry C. Oberholser, State Regent, was the guest of honor. Other honor guests included Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, Honorary Vice President General; Miss Lillian Chenoweth Vice President General and Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, former Vice President General.

Madison County Places Names 1775-1941

THE Boonesborough Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, Richmond, Kentucky, compiled data in 1941 on place names in Madison County, Kentucky. Two copies have been typed and bound. One was placed in Duncan Tavern State D. A. R. Shrine, Paris, Kentucky, the other was presented to the Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College Library, Kentucky Room, Richmond, where the most historic books of the state are kept. Two members of the chapter, Mrs. Mack Coy and Miss Mary Q. Covington supervised this research.

These articles describe many historical places in Madison County relative to the naming of pioneer places, namely: roads, lanes, villages, towns, churches, hills, valleys, rivers, creeks, branches, streets, schools, homes and genealogies. Miss Blanche Littleton, Paris, Kentucky, state chairman of filing historical papers urged other chapters to collect similar data for their counties.

MARY Q. COVINGTON,
Press Reporter, Boonesborough Chapter,
Richmond, Kentucky.

Junior Membership

NOËL WALKER ROBBINS, *Editor*

Reports of State Junior Assemblies

IT was our purpose, in this issue, to give a complete picture of all Assemblies held throughout the entire country. We now have a Junior Membership Chairman for each state, and Groups in nearly all of the states. For this reason we felt that each would be benefited greatly by hearing about the plans of those who are fortunate enough to be able to get together a regular state meeting. It is to be regretted that we have reports from only two regions. However, it is to be hoped that the rest of you are not neglecting this important part of the work, even in this year when we all are so rushed with War and Defense work.

Southeastern Division Report—State Assemblies

SARAH HOSHALL

Harvie Byers, Florida State Chairman, is very interested in having a Junior Assembly during the State Conference. She has asked the Chapter Regents to appoint Juniors as delegates or alternates, and hopes to have the Juniors well represented. A Valentine Tea was given the Juniors in Saint Petersburg and the "March of Brides" repeated. Moving Pictures were taken and will be sent to the National Junior Assembly.

Noël Robbins, State Chairman in North Carolina, is changing the usual order of things this year, due to the shortened State Conference. For the past two years both a Junior Assembly and a Junior Breakfast have been held. The latter usually featured some special phase of the work, such as Red Cross. However, this time they will combine both in a Junior Breakfast, and will invite the National and State Officers present to be their guests. All reports of Junior Groups will be given as well as special reports of work for Red Cross, Crossnore, the Helen Pouch Fund, and Crippled Children, etc. The latter will be considered the theme of the Affair, and place cards on this subject will be painted by Louise Brown, of Charlotte. A special

effort will be made to get as many to come as possible, for the State Chairman plans to send a card to every Regent in the state, as well as to every Junior Chairman, urging representatives.

Eastern Division Report—State Assemblies and Regional Conferences

MRS. KENNETH F. DIETZ

Mrs. Thomas L. Read, State Chairman of Junior Membership of *West Virginia*, writes that they did not have a State Junior Assembly or Regional Conference. However, almost all the Juniors attended the State Meeting at White Sulphur Springs last October.

Mrs. Walter G. Robertson, State Chairman of Junior Membership of *Virginia*, writes that they are having their State Conference in March, at which time they are planning on having at least one representative from each Junior group there.

Mrs. George W. Rummel, chairman of the Junior group of the Caesar Rodney Chapter of Delaware, sent a grand report for her group. (My card had been forwarded to her by the past State Chairman so I did not hear from the new State Chairman of Junior Membership, Mrs. H. G. McDowell.) There will be a *Delaware* State meeting in February.

Mrs. Thomas H. Hoffman, State Chairman of Junior Membership of *Pennsylvania*, reports that she will be Treasurer for the 1942 Middle Atlantic Conference to be held in Philadelphia on September 26, 1942, at 10:00 A. M. The price of the luncheon will be the same as last year. The Conference will probably be held at the Hotel Philadelphian because of price and close location to 30th Street Station. Mrs. Frank Heller of Washington will be Chairman and Mrs. Joseph Grundy of New Jersey will be Vice-Chairman.

The Second Annual Junior Assembly of Pa. was held at State College (Nettany Lion Inn) on June 28, 1941. One hundred people attended. Mrs. Love, State Chaplain, offered the prayer before luncheon.

After the salute to the Flag they sang America led by a Junior, Miss Jean McGarvey of the Bellefonte Chapter. Mrs. Tompkins, State Regent, presided. She introduced the outgoing Regent of the hostess chapter, Bellefonte. The State officers and chairmen who were present were introduced. Then Mrs. Thomas H. Hoffman, State Chairman of Junior Membership, spoke to the Juniors and called the roll of Junior Committees for reports. Ten out of the twenty-six reported. The next speaker was Mrs. Joseph G. Forney, the First Vice President General and the outgoing State Regent of Pennsylvania. Then Mrs. Tompkins presented the Honorary President General, Mrs. William A. Becker, who spoke very forcefully on Americanism and citizenship for youth.

Pennsylvania's Third Annual Junior Assembly will be held in Harrisburg in late May.

Mrs. Joseph Grundy, State Chairman of Junior Membership of *New Jersey*, reports that the 1941 Middle Atlantic States Conference was held at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City, on Saturday 27th. Mrs. Nathaniel Warren presided as chairman of the Conference in the absence of the one chosen the year before. The State Chairmen of Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and New York gave reports on their groups activities. Mrs. Douglas, Chairman of Pages, reported. In her talk, Miss Edna Millward, Editor of "Echoes," stressed the importance of publishing notices in local papers. Then a round-table discussion was held. The principal guests were the President General, Mrs. William H. Pouch, N. J. State Regent, Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow and the National Chairman of publicity, Mrs. Joseph E. Pryor. Mrs. Pouch spoke on her desire that all Junior Committees form Junior Motor Corps Units and cooperate with the Red Cross. She appointed Miss Dorothy Jenkins of Philadelphia to organize such a project. She gave an interesting talk on her trips to the Indian Reservation near Buffalo and to the Approved Schools. Mrs. Goodfellow spoke briefly on increasing the membership of the Junior Committees and their responsibility toward National Defense. Mrs. Pryor spoke on increasing the publicity given to the Junior Committees and its importance. It was decided to have the

1942 Middle Atlantic Conference in Philadelphia on Sept. 26 with Mrs. Frank Heller of Washington as Chairman and Mrs. Joseph Grundy as Vice-Chairman. The subject of paying for and advertising the Conference was discussed and it was voted that each Junior Group in the Conference send 25¢ to Mrs. Thomas Hoffman to defray preliminary expenses by the first of March. Two New York groups and five Pennsylvania ones have already responded. A nice luncheon was served.

The New Jersey Junior Get-Together held every Fall, usually in Newark, is not called a Junior State Assembly, but is like one in some ways. The last was held on October 17th, 1941, in Newark at 8:00 p. m. The principal guests were the N. J. State Regent, Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, State Recording Secretary, Mrs. Archibald C. Forman, State Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John C. Wooton, Hon. State Regent, Mrs. Warren Perkins. The main Junior activities for last year were reported on by members of Junior Groups. The activities reported on were: Red Cross work for Juniors by a member of Shrewsbury Towne Chapter; work with the U. S. O. by a member of Monmouth Chapter; Junior work with the Approved Schools by a member of Eagle Rock Chapter; and the Junior American Citizenship Clubs by a member of Boudinot Chapter. Mrs. Carleton Parker sang several songs accompanied by Mrs. Charles Proudfit. Cake and ice cream were served as refreshments. There were 75 people present.

The following two reports from Junior Committees have been received and are gratefully included this time, as otherwise our articles would have been greatly reduced in size.

In May of this year the Stamford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, formed a Junior Committee consisting of nine members. During the summer seven applications for membership in the Chapter have been received.

For their part in the Tercentenary Celebration of Stamford the Junior Committee assisted the Chapter in the presentation of "Fashions through the Years" which was a display of authentic costumes dating from the year 1641 to the present time. The Junior Committee also was responsible for a float entered by the Stamford Chap-

ter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Tercentenary Parade. This float represented Molly Pitcher at the Battle of Monmouth in 1778.

During the summer, the Junior Committee made fifty garments for the crippled children at the Newington Home and sent several contributions of books, games, magazines, puzzles, greeting cards, and used clothing. This committee also received permission to assume the responsibility of refurbishing the Senior Girls' parlor. They made new slip covers and draperies, repainted the chairs and couch and supplied new pictures and a few "extras" such as table scarves, vases, lamps, etc. In time, they hope to obtain a rug, a piano and gradually replace some of the furniture.

At the same time a great many hours of Red Cross work have been accomplished by this Committee. They have also made plans to have one or two entertainments during the winter for the boys at the Naval Reserve Radio School at Noroton, Conn.

Several bridge parties have been given and more are planned in order to raise funds for the various projects the Committee have undertaken.

ISABELLE R. BLADSMAN

(Mrs. Allen E.),

*Ch. Jr. Committee,
Stamford Chapter.*

Junior Group of Omaha Chapter

We think we have an unusually fine group of young women. At present our membership is twenty-two and we have five girls working on their papers now. Our meetings are held on the third Wednesday—one month in the afternoon for a dessert luncheon and the next month in the evening. We have found that by alternating afternoon and evening meetings we have been able to interest several teachers and business women. Most of the girls attend the regular Chapter Meetings in addition to the Junior Group meetings.

For several years we have had a project under the Girl Home Makers' Committee in one of the poorer sections of Omaha with a group of under privileged girls between the ages of nine and thirteen. We conducted classes in cooking and sewing once a week. However this year we have been concentrating our work in Red Cross and U. S. O. so this project has been dropped.

We have been doing Red Cross sewing

at each of our meetings. We have several members who are giving their time very generously for work at the Red Cross rooms. One member works all day five days a week and two girls sew all day each Thursday. Most of our members have small children or else are employed so it is impossible for most of us to do as much as we would like.

At Christmas time we collected canned goods and money from our members and helped a needy family—a mother and three little girls. We also gave scrap books to the two Orphan Homes in the city.

We feel that we have an unusual project in our Union Station here in Omaha. The Union Pacific Ry. has fitted a suite of rooms for the use of soldiers and sailors between trains on their way across the country. Different women's organizations such as P. E. O., A. A. U. W. and our D. A. R. Chapter are giving their services to act as hostesses each day. Our Chapter is hostess every third Wednesday and the Junior Group is taking the responsibility. This means that four girls are on duty from 7 a. m. until noon, four from noon until 5 p. m. and four from five until 10 p. m.

As has been our custom for several years, we are again giving five dollars to the Helen Pouch Scholarship Fund. This amount was voted at our last meeting, but has not yet been sent in.

I hope this letter has given you some idea of the things we Juniors have been doing here in Omaha. We really do have a very enthusiastic group of girls and we all enjoy getting together once a month for our meetings.

MARY LOUISE KLEINKAUF,
Chairman Junior Group.

Please Remember:

Send in films of Junior Activities for National Junior Assembly program.

Don't forget to send your contributions for the Pillar at Tamasee.

Send in seeds and plants for the Garden Mart.

Send fine Exhibits to the Assembly.

Send in Scrap books to be judged for the prize.

Send in Yearly reports in time for the National Officers to be able to use them.

Check yourselves to see if your money for the Assembly and the Helen Pouch Fund is already in.

Children of the American Revolution

DEAR HELP-MATES:

You have been that indeed in the months since you elected me as your National President and now I need you more than ever. Although the dark clouds of that dreaded word W-A-R hung over other Nations, we felt so secure here in our wonderful Country; but alas—December 7, 1941, was a turning hour for us. The sad reality of the meaning of WAR came to us in that ruthless manner, imprinted upon our minds by those two words, "Pearl Harbor".

As the women, girls and boys of 1776 awoke to the cause to assist their men folks in every way, so we of 1942 will likewise. As members of the National Society, each of us may determine that phase of work of National Defense we feel that we can do in rendering aid to our Government. But let it be that every one of us will work to help save our Country in one way or another.

We are asked by our Government to purchase Defense Stamps, Defense Bonds and give to the American Red Cross, as well as conserve on many articles we are using, such as paper, etc.

Our services are badly needed by the Red Cross, both in the work rooms and for knitting, and I hope that you and your members are assisting in this great work.

The Victory Book Campaign has been launched for good books and magazines to be distributed to those in service, and among those men are former C. A. R. members. First Aid Classes are being offered for both adults and high school members. Much information may be obtained from taking the course. I have taken it and feel that much valuable information was gained.

Our friends in the Mountain Schools must not be forgotten. They all need our financial gifts and boxes of clothing. I had the pleasure of visiting three of those on our approved list—Tamassee, Kate Duncan Smith and Crossnore. In December, en route to Washington, I stopped at Kate Duncan Smith School and left boxes of clothing, toys and medicine (sample bottles secured from the local Doctors). How delighted was the Health Nurse to see the much needed medicine. (The Doctors and drug stores receive samples of fresh medi-

cines which can be used at the different schools.)

The Membership Committee has been most active, for papers are being received in large numbers. Remember Bill Berner's slogan, "A member for a member". He is making us a fine Junior National President. Let us all try to double the membership, and enlarge our Societies to the extent that they may have to be divided into Senior and Junior groups. It is often advisable to make that division for the interest of both groups.

Let us increase our Magazine subscriptions. If each member would subscribe and each Society take two subscriptions, sending them to public and school libraries, there would be a noticeable increase upon the records. Should each State secure an ad for the Magazine, which has been asked, then a larger and more interesting issue could be sent out each time.

There are fourteen States publishing splendid News Sheets, which serve as a medium through which the local State news reaches each Society and its members. Which will be the next State to have a News Sheet?

Moore House, Yorktown, Virginia. October 18, 1941, the Dedication of the C. A. R. Room in this historical home was held with representatives of several patriotic organizations, and under the supervision of the Park Commission. A fitting tribute to the memory of those of "Yesterday" was given by an appropriate program as planned by Mrs. John Francis Weinmann, National Chairman, whose untiring efforts in securing \$1,296.21, 10¢ per member, materialized into the reality of her vision of a lovely family sitting room of that period. She presented the room to the National President, who in turn presented it to Mr. Elbert Cox, Superintendent of the Park Commission. At a future date, a summary of the contents will be listed with special gifts.

State Presidents: If you are going to revise your By-Laws, will you please consider making them flexible, so that your State Conference may be held when and where convenient for all concerned. I do want to meet with each State, but sometimes the same day has been decided upon by several

States. Before offering membership prizes, be sure that you have rulings to cover the opening and closing dates; to whom prizes are to be awarded (the Society or individual member); whether Societies organized after the opening of the contest are eligible and whether prospective members whose papers have been forwarded to the National Society, but not yet admitted, are to be considered along with those members admitted to the National Society.

At the meeting of the National Board of Management held February 12, 1942, it was unanimously voted to cancel the 47th Annual Convention of the Children of the American Revolution, due to the war conditions and the housing problem. Our Official Headquarters, the Lafayette Hotel, advised us of their decision "not to accept any business from any groups whatsoever, which are not connected with the Defense Program". A telegram was sent to Mrs. William H. Pouch, President General, N. S. D. A. R., immediately upon adjournment of the National Board, informing her of the decision of the Board. Releases were given to the Washington papers that day. It is with deepest regret that I, as your National President, recommended the motion to cancel the 47th Convention, but felt that under present war conditions, a Convention could not be held this year. One of the greatest disappointments is the realization that I will miss those who had made plans to be in Washington and greet me for my first Convention as National President. The decision to recommend the cancellation of the Convention was not made hastily, but after much consideration.

Contests—The Contests are listed in the Magazine. They end as stated by the National Chairmen offering them and the winners will be notified following the meeting of the two Boards on April 24.

State Presidents: Please hold your State Conference as scheduled, but refrain from unnecessary expense. I feel that the State Conferences should be held, that the work be carried on in as normal a manner as possible, and the morale of all members be kept up for the good of the Organization and Country.

A suggestion! Re-read your Constitution and By-Laws; also the different form letters sent you throughout the year and keep yourself familiarized with the National rulings and information sent you.

Junior National Officers' Activities: Bill Berner, Junior National President, has attended a number of State Conferences, including West Virginia, Ohio, Alabama, Michigan, Kentucky, Mississippi, New York, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, as well as the Dedication of the C. A. R. Room at Yorktown, Virginia, in October. He had a Junior Board Meeting there, which was attended by Carl Stark (Virginia), Junior National Vice President, Jane Riggins, Junior State President of New Jersey, Jack Kerr, Junior State President of the District of Columbia, John Olow, III, (Connecticut), Junior National Chairman of Magazine, Donald Glasscock of West Virginia, and as a guest, former C. A. R. member, Sergeant Grahame Smallwood. At the North Carolina State Conference, Sally Pardee (North Carolina), Junior National Vice President, was present and Billy Munt (North Carolina), Junior National Chairman of Patriotic Education, joined her and later they attended the South Carolina State Conference. At the Mississippi State Conference, Vollie Jeanne Irvine (Texas), Junior National Vice President, was present. Alice Waldron (District of Columbia), Junior National Vice President, attended the West Virginia Conference, where Donald Becker (West Virginia), Junior National Treasurer, and John Martin (Ohio), Junior National Vice President, were present.

Will you plan to have a number of the Junior National Officers present at your Conferences? I have had the above named ones with me and such an inspiration they were for me, as well as for the members of the different States they visited. I sincerely hope that there will always be a Junior National Officer to visit each State Conference.

With all good wishes for you and thanking you for the splendid cooperation that you have given me, I am

Faithfully,

LOUISE MOSELEY HEATON,
(Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton),
National President.

Mrs. Philip Jones, State President, C. A. R., of Connecticut, has received the Gimbel National Award as the typical American family.

The father, Philip Jones, is a dairy farmer who gets up at 5 a. m. to help milk

30 cows on his farm outside of Bridgeport, Connecticut. He serves on the local defense committee and is trying to increase production to help win the war.

Mrs. Jones is also a member of the local defense committee, has a large garden of her own, is a member of the State Agriculture Planning Committee and raises the family.

Newell Jones is 24 and a private in the Army Medical Corps at an air base at Manchester, New Hampshire. He was drafted. At the time he was conducting a welding school for 29 boys interested in defense work. As a 4-H boy he raised bees, poultry and turkeys. He invests his extra money in defense stamps.

Philip Jones, Jr., is 22. He works on the farm and is training in air raid work. He has planted 20,000 evergreens as 4-H member. He is working on a slow burning wood stove and rents his bees to other farmers for fertilization. He also does some checking for the Agricultural Administration.

Barbara Jones is 20, a junior at Connecticut State College where she has a scholarship. She is vice-president of the University 4-H Club, president of the Education Club and earns one-fourth of her tuition and keep. In the summer, she runs a day camp for children and knits for the Red Cross.

Carol Jones is 16. She is organizing a first aid course for her 4-H Club.

The selection of the Joneses came about through a suggestion by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who made the presentation to the Joneses. She suggested to the Ellis A. Gimbel Board chairman that a family might be better than an individual.

A committee whose members worked anonymously chose the Joneses, making the final investigation through a woman whom the Joneses believed to be from the Farm Security Administration.

When Mr. Gimbel telephoned to the Joneses from Philadelphia, the Joneses did not know at first how to understand what he was saying when he said he wanted to come to see them, having read a little article about the Joneses.

Mrs. Jones told Mr. Gimbel he could come to see them if he wanted to come, but they did not like publicity, and when he came he walked into the kitchen as everyone else visits the kitchen on the farm.

Carol insisted her father tell Mr. Gimbel how he had to get a compressor to drill a fox hound out of a stone ledge the night before.

The Joneses secured extra help to take care of the cows for a couple of days and visited Philadelphia where they attended the dinner in the Tea Room on the seventh floor of Gimbels and met the guests, including Mrs. Clothier the recipient also of a Gimbel award, 1942. She was one of the pioneers in war-relief in Europe during the first World War and with her associates collected more than 13,000,000 articles of clothing, shoes and bedding.

In 1939, when war began again, she plunged into British war relief, carrying on until relieved by other organizations. She was and is a pioneer again in American Defense and one of the nine founders of the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania.

The presentation took place on the 100th anniversary of the founding of Gimbels Store in the City of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Roosevelt, in her presentation remarks, inquired what award would constitute, "a symbol of the United States, of what the United States stands for all over the world; what it means". "To me," she said, "it would be the success of this nation in a great crisis, what would be, perhaps, the secret of what the United States has to offer the world when the war comes to an end and we have to build the world up again."

"And so tonight," she concluded, "the Gimbel National award goes to a typical American family as a symbol of what thousands and thousands of American Families are doing today gladly and with self-sacrifice and courage and because they are a symbol of the hope of the future."

Then Philadelphia met the Jones family, typical of countless families in these United States who are doing their magnificent bit in their daily living and in their communities for Freedom and for Defense.



"What the Daughters Do"

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

(Continued from March Issue)

The D. A. R. Library

THE library was primarily intended for use of the officers of Registrar General and Historian General for verification of Application papers and compilation of Lineage Books. At the Continental Congress of 1896 a pressing need was seen for a reference Library composed of biographical, historical, and genealogical books. From this beginning the library has developed as one of the finest reference libraries of the country. It has a beautiful and dignified quiet setting and a new lighting system has recently been installed to add to its comfort. The Library is visited daily by genealogists, archivists, historians, and those interested in family history. It plays a very important part in the increase of our membership. The Genealogists from the office of Registrar General occupy desks in one section. A complete Card Catalogue, containing an analytical index of family, state and town names, as well as the author and title, is a part of the equipment, and this year a printed catalogue has been published. States continue to supply rare historical volumes, and volumes of family history, and through the Genealogical Records Committee hundreds of pages of unpublished records. Many states are developing Genealogical sections in their state and local libraries. Chapter and state Librarians are sending books to Approved Schools and to Army Camps.

Historical Research

The first paragraph (which is the longest of the three) of the objects of our society as stated by its founders is a complete outline of the work of this committee. While

its work is based on the first object of the society, historical, by its very nature it has a close bearing on the other two. You cannot do *Historical Research* without making a contribution to *Education*, nor can you do *Historical Research* as relates to the founding of our country or the lives of its founders, without creating a deep feeling of *Patriotism*.

Historical Research has always been closely connected with the Library and the office of Registrar General. Now to this is added its own Revolutionary Library, the Archives Room which is being set in order with its attractive furnishings. Rare Volumes are being placed, original papers which date before 1820, such as diaries, journals, accounts of proceedings of legislatures, town meetings, societies of colonial and revolutionary period, maps, autobiographies, note books containing medical, botanical, geological, astronomical, and culinary references, records of early schools, early business enterprises, deeds, wills, and legal documents. Revolutionary documents are sought after, giving commissions, general orders, accounts of troop movements, battles and anything which will assist in establishing ancestral lines—a definite aid to our project of increased membership. Other projects—the completion of State Guides—29 now in the office. Chapter Histories (250 words), 1,190 completed; Historic spots, 392 located the past year, 284 marked, this project is ever with us. 744 graves of Revolutionary soldiers marked this year, 4 graves of Real Daughters and 540 graves of lay members. 2,968 prizes awarded in history essay contests. The writing of essays, awards for best grades in history classes, writing of Pag-

eants and historical sketches are a part of the program.

Continuation from year to year of the project to complete the Carillon of Bells at Valley Forge, ten Bells and one state Flag are yet to be placed. A star for each state is to be placed on the National Birthday Bell.

A Book published the past year on HISTORICAL RESTORATIONS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION is of great interest and can be obtained from the Business Office in Washington for \$2.50. Historical Motion Pictures are being sponsored, and Pilgrimages to Historic Spots. This committee is carrying out the objects for which it was founded.

Genealogical Records

The special project of this committee is to copy or abstract copies of unpublished material prior to 1900 which are of genealogical value—to make at least three copies, bind and place in local and state Libraries with the original in the D. A. R. Library in Washington. Emphasis is being placed this year on the work, and a member of the staff is working under the supervision of the National Chairman outlining a "set up" for copying unpublished records in each state . . . carrying out the society's objective for the preservation of documents and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary Soldiers and Patriots.

Genealogical records was the first need of the society and to this day it stands first in importance, for the clear record of Genealogy is necessary for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The principal work is to copy or abstract genealogical source material. From court-houses: Marriages, wills, deeds, probate records, court orders. From churches: Marriage, birth and death records, vestry or session books. From cemeteries: Tombstone records and inscriptions. From private sources: Bible records, diaries, old letters, etc. We search the records of the country's past, and the preservation of these records furnish the world authentic data on the early beginnings of our history . . . the family records furnish proof of eligibility to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Increased membership is our goal, so it is fitting the

National membership committee summary follow Genealogical Records.

National Membership Including Real Daughters of the American Revolution, Junior Membership Committee

Beginning with the age of 18 the membership is composed of all ages—at the time of writing two Real Daughters of the American Revolution are living. A *Real Daughter* as designated is one whose father served in some capacity in the Revolutionary War and who is herself a member of our society. A pension is given these two Real Daughters, and nurses and special care are provided them in case of illness or need. Chapters remember them with cards and gifts on their birthdays and holidays. They are precious charges to keep.

The two Real Daughters living are: Mrs. Annie Knight Gregory of Williamsport, Penn., born 3/23/1843; Mrs. Caroline P. Randall of Springfield, Vt., born 9/19/1849. In the D. A. R. Museum there is a special cabinet containing articles which have belonged to other Real Daughters who have died. We pay special tribute to these members of another day.

The last report shows a membership of 143,817 and 2,554 chapters as of June 1, 1941.

The Registrar General is National Chairman of Membership with the First, Second and Third Vice Presidents General serving as General Vice Chairmen. State and Chapter Registrars and in some cases special membership chairmen in chapters offer their services to interested eligible women. Two pamphlets are distributed—"How to Become a Member," and other "Information Regarding the Office of the Registrar General."

Our younger members do special work under a JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE. There are more than five thousand in this group with a steady increase in membership. They carry on the projects of the society that are best adapted to the interests of young women and their accomplishments are many. They publish a News Journal, "Echoes," and have a Junior Assembly during Congress week in Washington.

From the Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund three \$100 scholarships are given each year to the Approved Schools—

one each to Tamasee and Kate Duncan Smith, and the other rotates with the 12 schools. Human conservation, work with crippled children and the blind, are special projects. Every group is doing Red Cross work. They are in many instances helping with the groups of CHILDREN of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION, in fact many of the members of the Junior Committee are the mothers of some of these lovely children, so it seems fitting to mention at this point the . . .

National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, our very own children who at the age of 18 are eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution without initiation fee. The Society was incorporated April 5, 1895, as the result of an eloquent appeal made in the Congress by Mrs. Daniel Lathrop in which she said "the generous impulses and undimmed ideals of youth should be enlisted in our work by the formation of a similar Society among the children of the land." Its senior officers are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and its offices are in Memorial Continental Hall where its annual convention is held. The objects are much the same as the parent organization; it is a fine training school for future service—these lovely children, our very own, growing up in the service, assuring the Society's future.

I started this Committee Summary on the KEYNOTE of music. I close it on the RESPONSIVE CHORD OF YOUTH. . . .

Facts That Should Be of Interest to Members and Prospective Members

DID YOU KNOW THAT . . .

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, first President General, established the precedent of holding a White House reception for members attending the Continental Congress.

From the beginning the Society has pleaded for adequate National Defense of our country.

In modern war civilian populations are literally on the front line.

Every member should have from her chapter regent, Blanks in Duplicate, for the D. A. R. Roll Call for Defense, to be filled for the Chapter files and the files in our National Headquarters in Washington.

The 50th Continental Congress made a

gift from the Society of \$1,500 for a Mobile Blood Transfusion Motor Unit Number 1 to memorialize the service of Miss Clara Barton, charter member and founder of the American Red Cross.

At same Congress a check for \$1,200 from a San Francisco, Calif., chapter for an Ambulance . . . Aid to Britain.

A Mobile Kitchen Canteen Unit was given by Mrs. Frank M. Dick, Honorary Vice President General of Maryland.

\$1,500 has been raised by Pennsylvania to be given to the Red Cross for the purchase of an Ambulance and to furnish 100,000 units of blood plasma for the portable "blood bank."

"The Home Defense March," composed by our member, Margaret Upcraft of New York, has been dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Over 500 copies of the march in band arrangements have been sent to forts and camps with the compliments of our Society.

Attending the 50th Continental Congress were delegates from every state in the Union and of chapters outside the mainland—China, Cuba, France, England, Germany, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

William Tyler Page, author of the American's Creed, has led in its recitation in twenty-two consecutive meetings of the Continental Congress.

The D. A. R. first greet the immigrant at the port of entry, Ellis Island.

Education for naturalization and restriction of immigration have always been advocated by the D. A. R.

Hundreds of children are adopted by chapters to the extent of providing clothing and other necessities sufficient to keep them in school.

The Society set the example of marking highways and old trails—now it is done as a National necessity.

A Health House has been established in our two D. A. R. Mountain Schools, reaching far out into the communities.

A Model Dairy operates at Tamasee D. A. R. School.

A Model Farm established at Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School has contributed to great improvement in the school section.

Nurses trained in public health service in the United States through D. A. R. scholarships minister to the peoples in the Philippines.

A fund was set up by the 1941-44 Cabinet for the care of crippled children—the first child to benefit is John Flood.

Actual funds given by voluntary contri-

butions of members during our fifty-one years of history totals many millions.

GEORGIA DUCKWORTH SCHLOSSER,
Recording Secretary General, NSDAR.



Noted Member Washington Family

THE Rev. William Morrow Washington, great-great-grandson of Samuel Washington, elder brother of General Washington, died at Detroit, Michigan, on February 6th, 1942. He was a former clergyman of the Episcopal Church and at the time of his death was head of the Language Department of the Denby High School of Detroit.

The late Dr. Washington had the unique and high distinction of being the nearest collateral descendant under the law of primogeniture of General Washington. Thus he represented the Father of his Country in the historic Society of the Cincinnati. Since General Washington had no descendants, the eldest direct heir of his eldest brother, Samuel Washington, had the right to succeed to General Washington's membership in the Cincinnati.

The Society of the Cincinnati was established in 1783 at the close of the Revolution, its members being drawn from officers who had served for not less than three years in the Continental Line, or to the end of the war. General Washington was unanimously chosen its first President General, and retained the office to the end of his life, when he was succeeded by Alexander Hamilton. He continued as President General until killed in the duel with Aaron Burr, after which Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of South Carolina succeeded to the office. This is the same Pinckney whose words "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute" are known to every schoolboy. On the death

of a member his membership passes to his eldest son, or to his eldest collateral heir if he had no son surviving. Thus the right, one of the most highly prized honors in the country, of representing General Washington passed to the late Dr. Washington.

William Morrow Washington was born in Knoxville, Kentucky, in 1872. He graduated from Centre College at Danville, Kentucky, and later took his Ph.D. degree at Columbia University. He had made his home in Detroit since 1919, before which time he was successively rector of Episcopal churches at Ashland, Kentucky, Corbin, Kentucky, and Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. His wife, who survives, was Miss Jane Todd Ramsay, a cousin of President Lincoln's wife. They had two children, Mrs. Donald Scheurer of Rutland, Vermont, and Professor George Thomas Washington of Cornell University. Professor Washington will now succeed his father as General Washington's representative in the Society of the Cincinnati.

The late Dr. Washington's Cincinnati membership was in Virginia, the Society being divided into thirty American branches (one in each original State), and one in France. The President of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia is also a Kentuckian and a Centre College graduate. He is Colonel Edgar Erskine Hume, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, who is also Vice-President General of the whole Society.

Department of the Treasurer General

D. A. R. Membership

STATES	Number of Chapters	Membership as of February 1, 1942		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAMA.....	43	1,618	15	1,633
ALASKA.....	1	26	1	27
ARIZONA.....	8	356	4	360
ARKANSAS.....	29	996	5	1,001
CALIFORNIA.....	94	4,668	145	4,813
CANAL ZONE.....	1	47	1	48
COLORADO.....	36	2,088	17	2,105
CONNECTICUT.....	56	5,220	30	5,250
DELAWARE.....	6	305	2	307
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	60	3,623	90	3,713
FLORIDA.....	36	2,043	40	2,083
GEORGIA.....	84	4,314	17	4,331
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.....	2	195	3	198
IDAHO.....	10	416	3	419
ILLINOIS.....	111	7,463	101	7,564
INDIANA.....	92	5,207	14	5,221
IOWA.....	98	4,107	27	4,134
KANSAS.....	56	2,445	12	2,457
KENTUCKY.....	54	2,715	16	2,731
LOUISIANA.....	26	1,085	37	1,122
MAINE.....	37	1,962	3	1,965
MARYLAND.....	32	1,567	29	1,596
MASSACHUSETTS.....	104	6,093	57	6,150
MICHIGAN.....	62	4,198	44	4,242
MINNESOTA.....	51	2,099	15	2,114
MISSISSIPPI.....	34	1,559	9	1,568
MISSOURI.....	85	4,249	32	4,281
MONTANA.....	12	540	3	543
NEBRASKA.....	47	1,873	11	1,884
NEVADA.....	1	77	5	82
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	37	2,059	6	2,065
NEW JERSEY.....	81	5,031	67	5,098
NEW MEXICO.....	8	381	2	383
NEW YORK.....	179	14,199	307	14,506
NORTH CAROLINA.....	69	2,764	32	2,796
NORTH DAKOTA.....	11	291	4	295
OHIO.....	123	7,521	69	7,590
OKLAHOMA.....	31	1,342	9	1,351
OREGON.....	28	1,090	30	1,120
PENNSYLVANIA.....	130	11,635	77	11,712
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	1	41	1	42
PUERTO RICO.....	1	31		31
RHODE ISLAND.....	23	1,217	12	1,229
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	58	2,092	24	2,116
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	14	420	1	421
TENNESSEE.....	68	2,773	18	2,791
TEXAS.....	74	4,206	35	4,241
UTAH.....	3	205	1	206
VERMONT.....	32	1,542	3	1,545
VIRGINIA.....	82	3,983	39	4,022
WASHINGTON.....	37	1,714	13	1,727
WEST VIRGINIA.....	41	2,579	19	2,598
WISCONSIN.....	44	2,000	16	2,016
WYOMING.....	10	351	5	356
FOREIGN: CHINA.....	1	38		38
CUBA.....	1	60		60
ENGLAND.....	1	53		53
FRANCE.....	2	80		80
GERMANY.....	1	15		15
ITALY.....	1	28		28
AT LARGE.....			22	22
TOTALS.....	2,560	142,895	1,600	144,495

FOLLOWING is the list of ancestors whose records of service during the American Revolution have recently been established, also giving the states from which the men served. This list will be contributed to from time to time by the Registrar General as a supplement to this Department.

A
 ABBE, Samuel Conn.
 ADAMS, Abraham Conn.
 ADAMS, Benjamin, Jr. Mass.
 ADRIANCE, Elbert (Albert) . N. Y.
 ALEXANDER, Isaac N. C.
 ANNIS, Charles N. H.
 AVERA, Alexander N. C.

B
 BAKER, Thomas Pa.
 BALDWIN, David Mass.
 BANKS, Ralph N. C.
 BARNARD, Samuel Mass.
 BARNARD, Thomas Mass.
 BARRETT, William Va.
 BARRICKMAN, Jacob N. H.
 BEAN, John N. H.
 BECK, Samuel Md.
 BELL, Thomas N. C.
 BERRY, Stephen N. H.
 BICKLEY, John Va.
 BILL, Jabez Mass.
 BIRD, James Conn.
 BIXBY, Thomas, Jr. Mass.
 BLACKWELL, Thomas Mass.
 BODE, Johannes Peter Pa.
 BOEFISH, Jonathan Mass.
 BOLSTER, Baruch Mass.
 BORDNER, Jacob Pa.
 BOYD, Alexander Va.
 BOYNTON, Joel N. H.
 BRACE, Nathaniel Conn.
 BRADFORD, Gideon Mass.
 BROWN, John N. J.
 BROWN, Lewis Va.
 BROWN, Robert N. Y.
 BROWN, Robert Va.
 BROWN, Timothy Mass.
 BRUBAKER, Peter, Jr. Pa.
 BUDD, John, Jr. Md.
 BURGESS, James Mass.
 BURK, Henry Va.
 BURNET, James Pa.
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 CARTER, Solomon Va.
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 hoff..... N. Y.
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 WOOD, Lashley..... Va. & Md.
 WOODRUFF, Thomas..... N. J.
 WOTRING, Nicholas..... Pa.

Y

YOH, Peter..... Pa.

♦ ♦ ♦ High Flight

"HIGH FLIGHT," a sonnet of World War II written by John Gillespie Magee, Jr., nineteen years old and a United States citizen, before he was killed in action with the Royal Canadian Air Force last Dec. 11, in the vicinity of the British Isles, has been placed in a case in a newly opened exhibit of "poems of faith and freedom" at the Library of Congress in Washington.

"High Flight"

Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth,

*And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings;
 Sunward I've climbed and joined the tumbling
 mirth*

*Of sun-split clouds—and done a hundred things
 You have not dreamed of—wheeled and soared
 and swung*

*High in the sunlit silence. Hov'ring there,
 I've chased the shouting wind along and flung
 My eager craft through footless halls of air.
 Up, up the long delirious, burning blue
 I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace,
 Where never lark, or even eagle flew;
 And, while with silent, lifting mind I've trod
 The high untrespassed sanctity of space,
 Put out my hand, and touched the face of God.*

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

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Editorially Speaking . . .

A BREAKFAST meeting of the National Historical Magazine Committee will be held in the South Ball Room in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, at 8:30 a.m. on May 4, opening day of the Fifty-First Continental Congress.

This arrangement has been made by our capable National Chairman, Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, and a cordial invitation is extended to all state and chapter chairmen of the Magazine and others interested in it to attend this event.

The charge for the Magazine breakfast will be \$1.25.

Please send your acceptances and reservations with checks to Mrs. C. A. Swann Sinclair, Chairman, National Historical Magazine Office, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. Reservations should be sent not later than April 25, if possible.

The National Chairman and your Editor will be so happy to welcome you at this gathering. It will be an inspiration to both of us to be able to talk Magazine matters over with you face to face and greet personally so many of our unseen friends who help so much with the development of the Magazine.

May I call your attention to the fact that according to a resolution of the National Board of Management we have withdrawn our former offer to send the Magazine for three years for \$4. It was found that this rate was not feasible. However, the National Historical Magazine may still be obtained at the rate of \$3 for two years.

It is a pleasure to announce that there is a growing interest in the D. A. R. Literary Contest. In this issue you will see the first prize winners and those who won honorable mention. Other contestants will see their work published later on at the regular rates paid by this publication.

In order to be considered for the following month's magazine the entries in the Literary Contest should reach the office of the Editor not later than the 25th of each month.

The National Historical Magazine will have a booth in the room where exhibits will be shown at the Stevens Hotel during the Fifty-First Continental Congress. Please come and see us there and get your copies of the May Magazine. The National Chairman, the Editor and the Magazine Committee Ladies of Illinois will be at the Booth constantly

ready to welcome you and talk over Magazine matters with you.

We look forward eagerly to the opportunity of meeting so many members personally. Your counsel and suggestions I feel certain will be of the greatest aid to us.

What our subscribers say:

"This is written really to compliment you on the very fine Magazine you are publishing. It is now back to the days when Miss Natalie Summer Lincoln was the Editor. The February 1942, National Historical Magazine is a gem—Miss Sinclair's 'Washington's Home Town' was most intriguing—all was perfect. The picture on page 109 with our lovely President General, the pretty girl and handsome young man was a masterpiece and inspiring."

"I am sure you would like to know how very helpful the National Historical Magazine was to me recently."

"The day before our February ninth meeting it was apparent that the contemplated illustrated talk could not be given until a month later. We are a small chapter—only 18—at the extreme western coast line of northern California. In this dilemma I turned to the January National Historical Magazine and hurriedly contacted those whom I knew were subscribers. Of course, the President General's Message was read first; to a devotee of Fuschia culture I assigned the article about the restoration of the Colonial Gardens at Williamsburg and to one of the younger members, deep in First Aid classes and dietetics, the one about English war ration cookery. We had a delightful meeting!"

"I think your suggestion for contributions in prose and poetry from the members is a fine one, and I think a wonderful interest will be shown in it. May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of our splendid Magazine? I am very much interested in the Genealogical Department and read its pages very carefully. I am eagerly watching for my 'Queries' to appear. A few months ago I was surprised to find mention made of my great-grandfather's will of which I myself have a copy. Hoping for the continued success of our Magazine."

With every good wish to our readers.

Your Editor,

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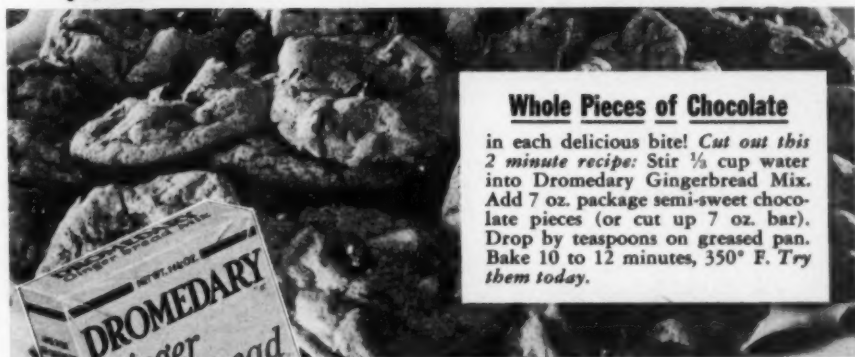
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